The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3047. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY JUNE 27, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REVOLT.

Highly Important News from Fortress Monroe.

CONFLICTS WITH THE REBELS.

The United States Forces Victorious.

General Scott's Plans for the Campaign.

Movements of the Rebels at Various Points.

Appropriations of the Confederates for Carrying on the Rebellion.

VIRGINIANS PROPOSE REPUDIATION.

Large Seizures of Contraband by United States Ships.

GOV. WISE TO THE LEFT, OBLIQUE.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 26.

GEN. SCOTT'S PROGRAMME OF THE WAR.

The reports which have gone forth that there has been a change in the plans of Gen. SCOTT—that his purpose is now to commence active operations against the rebels—are erroneous. From an authoritative source, I have learned the general outlines of his plan of the campaign, and am now able to state them with perfect definiteness. Unless something should transpire to hasten events, we are further than ever removed from a battle. Gen. SCOTT has no purpose of risking a general engagement. The only conflicts between our troops and the rebels, which are likely to transpire for some time to come, are the skirmishes that proceed from the scouting parties of the two forces encountering one another. The first step in Gen. SCOTT'S programme is the concentration of Federal troops in Virginia and the other Border States, in such large bodies as to make it madness for the rebels to attempt an attack. While thus intimidating them, the presence of our forces will encourage the loyal citizens to rise in sufficient numbers to prevent any further outrages, to cut off their resources, increase the dissatisfaction in their camps and cause desertion, and by thus harassing them, ultimately demoralize the rebel forces and drive them from the Border States. He is confident that this accomplished, the loyalty of the Border States is fixed. Then it is his purpose to transport by sea an immense force to operate against the Gulf States. They will be landed under the protection of our men-of-war at the prominent points on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and thus threatened by approaches from the sea, the authorities of the different States will at once recall their troops from the main body, and thus break up their grand army and make it powerless for any offensive movement. The fragments in the different States being then cut off from supplies from the Border States, will be driven to accept terms from Washington. It is no part of the plan, as at present arranged, to attack the *debris* of the rebel army, or to attempt to retake any of the stolen forts, as the restoration of them will be made one of the conditions dictated to the rebels when they find themselves forced to accept terms. General SCOTT is confident that the troops will not be compelled to remain at any point more than two or three days, which will suffice to accomplish the purpose of defeating any further offensive movements of the rebels. This will avoid the danger of an exposure to the malaria of the Southern coasts during the hot months. By January, he thinks that the rebellion will be entirely defeated, and the Union reconstructed.

M. D.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 26.

THE COMPROMISE HUMBUGS.

I notice that the *Tribune*, this morning, reiterates its baseless story that the Cabinet has had under consideration a proposition of compromise from the rebels, and I repeat that there is not the least shadow of foundation for the statement. Its repetition looks very much like intentional misrepresentation. The hostility evinced by that journal against the Administration may, perhaps, be accounted for by the neglect of the Administration to bestow offices upon its editors and *attachés*. Only four of Mr. GREELEY'S associates, Mr. FRY, Mr. PIKE, Mr. HILDRETH and Mr. HARVEY have been appointed to lucrative offices.

THE DEATH OF QUEEN VICTORIA'S MOTHER.

Lord LYONS was presented to the President to-day by the Secretary of State, in order to present a letter from Queen VICTORIA announcing the death of her mother, the Duchess of Kent, which was suitably received. It is an autograph letter signed by the Royal hand and engrossed on a large sheet with a deep black border.

COMMUNICATION WITH GEN. BEAUREGARD.

Communication has just been had with Gen. BEAUREGARD, at Manassas Junction. A lady who got through to that point, with a view to obtaining a release for a young friend who had been impressed into the enemy's service there, has just returned to Washington. She did not succeed in getting her friend out of the hands of the rebels. But she had an interview with Gen. BEAUREGARD, who assured her that it was not his intention to advance upon Washington, and that he proposed only to act upon the defensive, &c.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS.

Meantime the enemy is busy, cutting down huge trees along the road from Manassas Junction to Fairfax Court House, and with these cumbrous impediments to travel, they are blocking the way all along, beyond Vienna. At Manassas there are now reported to be but about ten thousand troops, at most, and a portion of them are poorly armed. At Fairfax Court House there are stated to be about one thousand; at Vienna, none. The troops latterly stationed there have joined the main body, on beyond.

THE SECOND NEW-YORK REGIMENT SAFE.

Lieut. TOMPKINS, with his command, is safe at Camp Upton, near Alexandria.

THE WAR BALLOON.

Prof. LOWE has returned from the camps at Arlington, to Washington, with his balloon, after several successful ascensions and experiments on the Virginia side of the Potomac. Last evening the balloon was up for an hour or two after dark. All is quiet at Alexandria and at the Heights. Sixty rebel dragoons were seen out reconnoitering on the road this side of Fairfax, yesterday. This is the same company that Lieut. TOMPKINS saw.

BURIAL OF ONE OF THE GARIBALDI GUARD.

An impressive funeral service occurred at the Congressional burying-ground yesterday. A private in the Garibaldi Guard, who died Sunday night, was interred there. The President, Mrs. LINCOLN, Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, of Indiana, and others, were present by invitation. The Hungarian service was performed, and the scene was a strikingly melancholy and interesting one, the Guard turning out in a body to pay the last sad respects to the remains of their late comrade.

REVIEW OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH.

Col. MCCUNN'S New-York Thirty-seventh Regiment were reviewed by the President, at sunset, accompanied by his lady and several friends.

ORGANIZATION OF THE NEW REGIMENTS.

The new Infantry Regiments of the regular army are to be officered upon the French standard. This gives to each regiment four battalions of six companies each; one Captain, two Lieutenants, and four Majors.

POSTAL.

The "greasy mechanics" and "poor devils" described by the Southern newspapers as forming the Federal army now in motion, seem to be able to write letters, at any rate. The Postmaster of this city reports for the past week that there were sent out from the camps one hundred thousand and seventy letters, all for the North. The mails from upwards of sixty regiments around us here are dispatched daily. On Monday last over twenty-five thousand Northern letters were sent off.

ARREST OF GEN. BEAUREGARD.

BEAUREGARD was arrested yesterday evening by a party of the New-York Zouaves, who enjoy their frolic exceedingly over this success. A stalwart negro whom they named after the General, and who stood over six feet in height, had been arrested by the boys, and was borne by them up to the City Hall. One of the Pet Lambs, seized an auctioneer's flag *en route*, which he declared was a secession rag, and which he bore away in triumph. The last seen of the crowd was as they rollicked away with their contraband camp-ward.

THE DIFFICULTY AT FORTRESS MONROE.

A quarrel at Fortress Monroe, in reference to the matter of the United States Sutler there is announced. Mr. MOODY, the present Sutler at that post has given dissatisfaction, and his clerk, one TUCKER, was arrested some weeks ago for treasonable language. I think he is still held in durance under this charge. MOODY has also been suspected as not being over loyal. A change was proposep after Gen. BUTLER took possession of the Fortress.

Gen. BUTLER and Col. TALMADGE favored onperson, while Col. DIMMOCK and the fourth member of the Council preferred MOODY—thus the vote stood a tie. It is necessary, under military rule, that the Council shall nominate, and the commanding General approve the appointment, the proceedings subsequently to be sanctioned by the Secretary of War. Meanwhile, since the others could not agree, Gen CAMERON suggested a person who hailed from Philadelphia, a Mr. CHAS VISTAR: so the matter stands at present undecided. The position of Post Sutler at such an important place as Fortress Monroe with some fifteen to twenty thousand men encamped near by is a very lucrative office, and hence the squabble. The above are the facts in this case.

ARRIVAL OF M. C'S IN WASHINGTON.

The preparations for the approaching session of Congress are evident here. Members are arriving, and in the course of a few days Washington will be filled up once more by legislators and their families. It is thought that the session may be brief, and such is the hope.

PAYMASTERS FULLY EMPLOYED.

The Army Paymasters here are busy with their bags of gold among the troops; and probably no men ever were received in camp with so hearty a welcome as these officials. The men as well as officers had used up their means to the last dollar.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 26.

The steamer *Guy* has returned from her trip down the Potomac River. On Tuesday afternoon she steamed to Matthias Point, in company with the *Pawnee*, where they discovered the Confederates had arrived, apparently eight hundred strong, and were encamped about a mile back from the Point, near a marsh.

The *Pawnee* opened fire upon the rebel camp, under cover of which three boat loads of men were landed. The enemy fled in all directions, but the Federal force not being adequate, no pursuit was made. Two horses, some overcoats, camp equipage, and one sample of contraband, in the shape of a strapping negro, were captured by the crew. The enemy were there to erect a battery, but had not yet succeeded, owing to the difficulty of transporting their guns, etc.

It is ascertained at the office of the Secretary of State that BAYARD CLARK'S regiment of cavalry, from New-York, is unconditionally accepted.

All the reports and speculations about a disposition in Washington on the part of the President or Cabinet, or Gen. SCOTT, or anybody else, to favor compromise or delay, have no foundation in truth.

Hon. ALBERT G. PORTER, of Indiana, to day procured an order from the War Department for the transmission to the Governor of that State of side-arms for the non-commissioned officers and musicians of the twenty Indiana regiments—namely, over 1,200 swords. They will be sent in a few days. A sufficient supply not being now on hand, they will be rapidly manufactured.

During the week ending Saturday over 100 000 letters were sent out by the mails, nearly all to the North. Two-thirds of the number were from soldiers. Last Monday 25,000 were dispatched.

The President has appointed WILLIAM W. MURPHY, of Michigan, Consul to Frankfort-on-the-Main, and RICHARD HILDRETH, of New-York, Consul to Trieste.

In the midst of the constant consultation, activity, and rigor practiced here by the Government, embracing within their range a blockade of 3,000 miles, the restoration of public authority on the Mississippi, and in the Gulf, in the Chesapeake, in the Indian Country, in Missouri, and in Virginia on three sides, it is regarded here as quite entertaining to see how much more reliably battles can be won on paper than Gen. SCOTT and Com. STRINGHAM can win them on land and sea. A member of the Cabinet was asked to-day how he explained all this. He replied that SCOTT and STRINGHAM win their battles first, while the imaginary battles are never fought or won at all.

That the President's Message, at the opening of the extra session of Congress, will recommend any compromise, having for its object the reconciliation of those now in arms against the Federal Government, no one at all acquainted with the views of the Administration believes. On the contrary, it will be doubtless found that the course already initiated will be firmly maintained, in consonance with the Inaugural Address; and on this, as on all other subjects, the Administration is one, undivided and indivisible.

ROBERT D. CUNNINGHAM has been appointed Postmaster at Jamestown, New York.

The degree of LL D having been conferred on the President, by Columbia College, New York, Dr. LIEBER has come hither to present the diploma.

Lord LYONS, accompanied by the Secretary of State, officially visited the President to-day, in order to deliver to him the royal letter, announcing the death of the Queen's mother, the Duchess of Kent.

The following is Capt. ROWAN'S official report of the affair at Matthias' Point:

The *Pawnee*, commanded by Commander ROWAN, accompanied by the tender *James Guy*, left Aquia Creek Monday, for Mathias Point, carrying Capt. WOODBURY, United States Engineers, and Capt PALMER, United States Topographical Engineers, to make a reconnoissance, to learn whether batteries were or were not being erected there. At 5 A. M Capt. ROWAN sent an expedition of 40 men, sailors and marines, ashore in two boats, in charge of Lieut. CHAPLIN and Master BLUE, all under Capt. WOODBURY'S command. As the steamer approached the enemy showed themselves in considerable numbers, but they scampered over the hills when the ship directed a few shells against them, and they were kept in check by an occasional shell, while the expedition was ashore, enabling it to complete its work unmolested. Its sailors captured two horses, saddled and bridled, compelling the riders to seek safety in flight. One of our men received a slight wound in the wrist from a revolver shot. The horses were brought off, hoisted into the *James Guy*, and sent to the Washington Navy-yard as prizes.

During the reconnoissance the *Pawnee* threw thirty shell, which kept the enemy in check, though their reported force there is 600 men, 100 or more being mounted.

The party that landed saw the enemy's camp from GAINES' house on the hill, and having, on their return to the *Pawnee*, pointed out its direction, Com. ROWAN put his ship in a proper position, within the shoal, and shelled it, completely dispersing the camp, and setting fire to something behind the hill.

A negro man came off to the ship, and gave information that 200 of the enemy are kept constantly on the beach, and the remainder in the camp.

The *Pawnee* was relieved for the trip by the *Freeborn*, which took her place at the creek.

The first official act of the Government at this point, recognizing the new Provisional Government of Virginia, took place to-day, in having the regular official intercourse with Gov. PIERPONT, communicating to him the apportionment of Virginia for the Thirty-eighth Congress.

The aggregate number of troops arrived here, and mustered in the District, amounts to about 56,000, including 1,500 regulars and 600 marines.

A number of persons are constantly pressing on the attention of the army and navy officers new inventions for warlike purposes. There is no time, however, for experiments, and it is deemed best as a general rule to adhere to such destructive engines as have been already satisfactorily tested.

No troops, up to 9 A. M., have arrived to-day. About six regiments are now due.

There is no news of importance from the Virginia side to day, other than that intrenchments are being extended in the direction of Fairfaix Court house.

Prof. LOWE'S war balloon enterprise excites no enthusiasm.

THE CAMP AT CAIRO.

CHARACTER OF THE TROOPS COMPARED WITH THAT OF THE REBELS—THE ABSENCE OF THE ZOUAVES—NO AMBULANCES—THE COMMISSARIAT—A STIRRING SCENE—VARIETIES.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAIRO, Sunday, June 23, 1861.

There is as much difference between the recruits of Mississippi and Tennessee, and the volunteers now encamped here, as there would be between the *habitués* of bar-rooms and oyster-cellars, and the steady inmates of a counting house or a workshop. At the same time, as the latter could not be evenly matched against the rude assaults of the former, unless subjected to a very different training from that of the ledger or the turning lathe, it is to be hoped that this difference in the belligerent intensities of the two sections, will not be lost sight of by those who know that a soldier needs something else besides will and courage to win a fight.

There is, of course, much to criticise in our present imperfect organization. Though Minerva stepped forth in full panoply from the brain of Jove, the birth and equipment of Mars were no such impromptu, and the stoutest future Praise-God Barebones, of the Methodist Theological Seminary, though animated by the fiery zeal of NASEBY, would find Mr. MULLIGAN a tough customer. There is a ferocity, a malice in the South, of which I find no traces here, and this sanguinary ardor is felt there by men accustomed from their boyhood to the use of arms, and callous with all a butcher's indifference to bloodshed.

Thank God there are no Zouaves here. All the regiments are staunchly adhering to the steady old-fashioned drill, with such emendations as discipline admits and experience has added to modern warfare. It is a mistake to imagine that his Bedouin gymnastics constitute a Zouave. The warp of his drill is severe—very ferocious; and it is only after having attained unsurpassed perfection in the rudiments of military practice that he is suffered to embroider his semplar with those arabesques and antics which practically are only to be used, like M. BERGER'S "massing shots," rarely and in cases of extremity.

I see many complaints of army contractors, of their knavery, inefficiency and shortcomings. For this an admirable remedy has been proposed and adopted at Richmond. *Any contractor or furnisher found guilty of cheating a soldier, is hung.* This you will own to be a happy application of the Lynch code.

Here we had an *émeute* a few nights since, about a scarcity of water. A regiment broke out of camp and rushed up to Head quarters, yelling for redress. But for the absence of the characteristic squeal of its warriors, I should have fancied myself in the land of Dixie. As usual, "nobody" was to blame, though "some one had blundered."

At first sight our volunteers seem undersized, in comparison with the long, sinewy chaps down South. But here and there a company of six-footers relieve the eye, and inspire the hope that there are more where these came from. Two such companies has Col. PAYNE in his regiment, and I quite agree with that distinguished officer, that "those fellows will fight." Col. SHUTNER'S Regiment of solid Germans march with a practiced precision quite encouraging to those who, like myself, believe more in steadiness and discipline, than in the most spasmodic *élans* of Zouavery.

There is no ambulance as yet in this division; I am told that one is being put up at Chicago. But it makes one shudder to think of these fine fellows going any day into action without the means of carrying off their wounded! French mule litters—*cacolets*—might be easily provided if there were some authority given to the Brigadiers and an entire elimination of red-tape and jobbing out contracts from our unhappy system of military supplies. The Chicago Light Artillery and Capt. (now Col.) HOTSKY'S company of skirmishers, are both corps which promise efficiency. I could wish a little more malice in the *morale* of the former, but they have a savage Captain and fiery First Lieutenant, and what, after all, is a soldier, or rather what should he be but a machine—or as the Jesuits have it *perinde ut cadaver* in the hands of his superiors? In fact, a company may be likened to an organ which the Lieutenants blow and the Captain plays upon. The sooner our people learn this truth, and the sooner their officers qualify themselves for their duties and responsibilities, so as to inspire their men with that confidence which glows into enthusiasm in the hour of need, the better will it be for the great cause. There is no retreat, no peace possible now, until the North shall have vindicated its courage and its power.

A word more upon Quartermasters and Commissariats. Can there be a greater madness or a greater crime than neglecting to equip, clothe and feed men who are voluntarily performing the highest act of self sacrifice to the State? If there is something sublime in the heroism of this unparalleled uprising of thousands who have abandoned comfort, enjoyment and home to fight this battle, must there not be a leprosy in the hearts of the sordid speculators whose sole aim is plunder? Such fellows as I see stigmatized in the papers are akin only to the camp robbers, who share with the vulture the spoils of the battle field.

I blush to see a complaint of short commons in Fort Monroe. The Duke of Wellington used to say that good shoes and a belly full were the first essentials of a campaign. He should have reversed the order. Why, in Alabama the planter who is found stinting the food of his negroes is snapped up, tried in a jiffy, and if proved guilty fined from $5,000 to $10,000 at the mercy of the Court! Of this one half goes to the informant and the other to the State, and the most summary proceedings adopted to enforce immediate payment, as there is no appeal, and even the Governor has no pardoning power. I submit, therefore, whether there should not be quite as serious penalties for starving or ill feeding the volunteer soldier as there are in a section whose people we affect to despise for stinting the negro?

I see that some of our Generals are in favor, like children, of buying their experience at first cost. But it should be borne in mind that the lives of the brave soldiers intrusted to their charge are too often the price of such experiments. Gen. PICTON, than whom there never was a braver and rarely an abler chief, PICTON, whose desperate gallantry glowed in thousands of bayonets at Waterloo, used to say that "War was a game of precautions." This maxim has thus far been the rule of Southern fire eaters, from the siege of Sumter to this date. But our people seem to think a battery or an intrenched camp is made to be stormed and not outflanked.

Last evening we had a stirring scene here. Seven hundred troops, picked companies, left this place towards sunset in a steamer, to proceed some forty miles up the river to break up a camp formed by Missouri Secessionists, as well as intercept JACKSON, the Missouri, if not the 'American Deer." There was great eagerness throughout the camp for the privilege of election to this service. The men sent seemed cheerful and resolute. They carried three days provisions, and were commanded by Col MORGAN. The steamer left the wharf with her decks thick as a beehive in cluster. The band played and the men cheered to the white handkerchiefs waved from the windows of the St. Charles.

There was no ambulance, nor, in case of a fierce action, any means of carrying off the wounded. There was only one steamer. She should have had a tender. Seven hundred men and the hopes of an important enterprise, are "too many eggs to put in one basket," and that basket a Mississippi steamer, whose machinery—all on deck—could be readily disabled by a round shot from the river bank.

I close this letter while expecting hourly to hear news of this moonlight excursion, which has left some pale cheeks among the ladies. MIRABEAU.

FROM TENNESSEE.

RUMORED MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, June 26.

The *Journal*, this morning, has a letter from the First District. It says that the voters were asked, "Are you for the North or the South." The same paper says that cases of guns have been taken from the camp near the city and sent to Nashville, marked for HARRIS, EDWARDS & Co. Dr. BLACKBURN, of Mississippi, is the agent for conducting their transportation South.

The *Journal's* correspondent at Williamsport, Ky., says that seven deserters from the Southern army at Knoxville had arrived there. They were Germans, who had been pressed into service at New-Orleans. They had not been paid for two months. This correspondent adds: "All this part of the State is praying for arms and the help of the men of East Tennessee. May their friend ABRAHAM (as they call the President,) speedily send them."

A friend of Mr. CRITTENDEN authoritatively denies a dispatch to the *Journal* that Mr. CRITTENDEN would offer a compramise or advise Kentucky to secede.

The gun-boats *Lexington* and *Connestay* will arrive here to-day.

The Memphis Banks have loaned their own notes, to the value of $190,000, for secession purposes.

The Memphis *Avalanche*, of the 25th inst., says: "The editor has been shown a dispatch from the Southern Commissioners, now in Europe, brought through Canada, to the effect that the sum of two millions has been offered as an advance on the cotton crop, and that France and England will soon acknowledge the Southern Confederacy." The *Avalanche* firmly believes the dispatch to be true.

The Memphis *Appeal* of the 25th inst. reports the steamer *City of Alton* cruising near Columbus, Ky., endeavoring to capture Memphis boats. The same paper says that private advices state that the East Tennessee Convention adjourned *sine die* after appointing a Committee to ask that East Tennessee be permitted to secede peaceably from the State, or at all events to remain neutral. It is said there were four in the Convention for Union to one against it. NELSON and MAYNARD were the controlling spirits of the Convention.

THE "KENTUCKY COMPACT."

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, June 26.

There is no truth whatever in the statement that Gen. MCCLELLAN has made a compact with Gen. BUCKNER, of Kentucky, not to enter or occupy that State. Gen. BUCKNER has repeatedly renewed his professions of a determination to prevent the entrance of secession troops into Kentucky, and their passage through it, but Gen. MCCLELLAN has entered into no agreement whatever with him restraining the United States Government or himself.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE.

A CONFLICT WITH THE REBELS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, June 25, Via BALTIMORE, June 26.

The gun-boat *Monticello* made a reconnoissance yesterday up the Rappahannock River. About 4 P. M. a party was landed in a boat at the house of a Mr. GESUM, an acquaintance of the pilot. They were introduced to his family, and, while conversing with the ladies, three companies of rebels rushed down and attempted to cut them off. Surgeon HEBER SMITH, of New-York, was shot through the face and hand. AUGUST PETERSON was mortally wounded. They are both at the Hygeia Hospital.

Six others were slightly wounded. Capt. BRAINE at once opened fire upon the rebels with shell and cannister, killing and wounding, he thinks, a large number. The rebel companies fled, and the house was completely demolished.

The steamer *Quaker City* also had a short engagement this morning with a large number of rebel dragoons. While cruising in Lynn Haven Bay, near Cape Henry, Commander CARR picked up a man named LYNCH, a refugee from Norfolk, who represented that the Master Plumber of the Norfolk Navy-yard was ashore and wished to be taken off. An armed boat, which was sent for the purpose, was fired upon when near the shore, mortally wounding JAMES LLOYD, a seaman of Charlestown, Mass. A few 32-pound shells dispersed the rebels. LLOYD died this afternoon.

ADOLPH VINCENNES, of DUBYNE'S Regiment, died yesterday, of a wound received at Great Bethel.

A member of the Naval Brigade was drowned, yesterday, while bathing. His body was recovered this morning.

The three rebel prisoners, mentioned yesterday, have been released by order of Gen. BUTLER. My informant says they were not even required to take the oath of allegiance.

The depredations committed by our troops at Hampton and Newport's News, though the perpetrators are severely punished, when discovered, have discouraged the Union men of Virginia, and terribly exasperated the rebels.

Among the visitors to Old Point, to-day, are the Belgian Minister and suite, DANIEL ULLMAN and GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS SCROGGS, of New-York.

The gunboat *Union* sails southward this evening. During her cruise off Charleston she took the ship *Amelia*, from Liverpool, bound to Charleston, with a cargo consisting mainly of articles contraband of war. The prize was sent to Philadelphia. Three rebel steamers came out from Charleston, but did not venture to meet the *Union*.

The ship *Morning Light*, from Australia, with a cargo of guano, is here.

The ship *Cherubim*, from Liverpool, sailed for New-York this morning.

Thirty-four of Col. ALLEN'S men have returned to New-York, *via* Baltimore. They were rejected by Major WILLIAMS, the recruiting officer at Fortress Monroe.

Lieut. CROSBY, with 50 men and the propeller *Fanny*, this morning made a reconnoissance up Back River, and dispersed several parties of rebels on the shore.

A flag of truce has just come down from Norfolk with 50 refugees. They report a large number of troops at Norfolk, and say that the rebels at Sewell's Point have a profound contempt for the Sawyer gun. They also state that Yorktown is being made a stronghold.

The pilot of the *Union* reports that the steamers *Clinch*, *Nina* and *Charleston*, a few days ago, came out apparently to give battle, but on seeing her round to for action, they ran back.

The pilot paid a visit to Capt. BAKER, the privateer, on the *Minnesota*, who said that there were several other privateers in the Southern waters.

To-day, Capt. SMITH, of the Topographicals, Major MEYER, Signal Officer, and Lieut. CROSBY, of the *Cumberland*, with two companies of troops, made a reconnoissance, with the propeller *Fanny*, up the Back River. They saw companies of the rebels at different places, and a good survey and much valuable information were obtained.

Great Bethel is not occupied in force, and there are no considerable forces this side of Yorktown.

AFFAIRS AT CAMP HAMILTON.

RECONNOISSANCES—INTRENCHMENTS—ACCIDENTS—MORE ABOUT THE AFFAIR AT BIG BETHEL.

From our Special Correspondent.

CAMP HAMILTON, NEAR HAMPTON, Va., Monday, June 24, 1861.

The masked-battery chivalry of Virginia still keep at such a respectful distance from our lines, that it is impossible to find a Secessionist without going far to seek him. Several reconnoissances in force have been made during the past week, without adventures of a startling character. The topography of the circumjacent country is pretty well understood now by the powers that be, and probably the next expedition that is undertaken by our troops will be guided by some little knowledge of the position and power of the opposing forces.

We are at a loss here to comprehend the advantage to the secession cause of the Fabian policy which Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS' cunctator seems to have adopted. There is no doubt that in the exposed position which we have occupied here, without artillery, without intrenchments, on an open plain, admirably adapted to movements of light horse, a rapid Napoleonic movement of the enemy in force, with cavalry and field-pieces, might have cut us off, and cut us to pieces, two or three weeks ago, before aid could possibly have reached us. It would not have taken 1,000 horsemen more than fifteen minutes to ride through and through our camp (some starlight night, and destroy the three regiments at that time on the ground. The line which we have since occupied with pickets, stretching from the burnt bridge at Hampton on our left, to Fox Hill, five miles distant, on our right, was then entirely unprotected. Almost without warning, the troopers might have galloped on to us by three different approaches, and, perhaps, a force from Sewell's Point, crossing with muffled oars, at a distance from the vessels of war anchored in front of the fortress, might have taken us in the rear at the same time. The enemy was either not informed of our weakness, or not ready to profit by it, or not enterprising enough to think of such a thing. It was fortunate for us that it was so; for it might have proved very unfortunate for us that we were placed in such an unsafe position.

But it would be difficult now to surprise us, or to drive us from our position. We have in Camp Hamilton alone, 5,000 men, besides the 7,000 or 8,000 at Newport's News and within Fortress Monroe. Our troops are daily improving in discipline and drill; we have artillery, and we are intrenching parts of our camp.

Major J. MANSFIELD DAVIES, of the Fifth Zouaves, returned from New-York, yesterday, with a rifled cannon and three howitzers for that regiment. A portion of the men will immediately commence drilling with them as an artillery corps. They are serviceable weapons and will be of great value to the Zouaves.

Two weeks have elapsed since the engagement of June 10, and still Big Bethel is the leading topic in camp. The conviction is general and deep-seated that all the blame for the result of the ill-advised expedition rests where the TIMES placed it—with the "brace of Massachusetts barristers" who had the direction of it. I have heard your article of the 12th inst.—"The Disaster in Virginia"—frequently spoken of with warm commendation, and the hope expressed that the well-directed fire would be continued until the most dangerous enemies that the country can have,—those who assume to lead, and don't know how,—are unmasked and driven from their positions. Send more copies of the TIMES to this benighted region, where the free expression of opinion has not always been tolerated. The paper is in great demand here. Remember that a little army of your readers has been transported hither, who are, more than ever, interested in reading what is going on at home, and what is said "about us."

A runaway negro, with whom Col. DURYEE had an interview the other day, declared that there were 90 of the enemy killed at Big Bethel, and 40 wounded. I do not believe the story, but many do.

Two Union men, who escaped from the enemy's encampment at Sewell's Point a few days ago, stated that one of the shells thrown from the Rip Raps by the big guns planted there, bursted within the camp, killing and wounding several, and that the camp had been moved further from the shore in consequence.

Several accidents have occurred here lately, from carelessly handling firearms. The most serious one was that of Orderly Sergeant JOHN E. DUNHAM, of Company B, who was shot on Wednesday afternoon while sitting in his tent. A soldier was entering an adjoining tent with a loaded musket, contrary to orders, when the hammer caught in the guys, and the piece was discharged. The ball passed through DUNHAM'S head, behind the left eye, and out at the lower part of his right cheek. It was supposed at first that he could not live, but now there is little doubt that he will recover. It will be long, however, before he can resume his place with his company. Indeed, it is doubtful whether he can ever do so. He is a good soldier, and a worthy man, and his loss would be a severe one to his company. His features are unmarred, and he is in perfect possession of his faculties. It was a very narrow escape. "I would not have cared," he said, "if it had been an enemy's bullet." Troops going into the field for the first time must learn, by a few stern lessons, to be careful with their weapons, and studious to obey orders.

G. C.

FROM HAGERSTOWN, MD.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Wednesday, June 26.

Intelligence has been received here, to-day, indicating that Gov. WISE has diverged from his line of attack upon Gen. MCCLELLAN'S column, and gone by the way of Staunton to Lewisburgh, Greenbriar County, with 4,000 men to repel the expedition said to have gone up the Kanawha River.

The secession force at Romney is misstated. It does not exceed 1,500.

Col. JACKSON entered the neck opposite Williamsport yesterday, with five regiments of rebel troops.

It is stated that 8,000 Virginia troops are encamped near Falling Waters, five miles from Williamsport.

An express has just arrived from Bunker's Hill, that 8,000 Virginia troops are lying there and at Martinsburgh, and at various other points along the Potomac River.

Between Hancock and Harper's Ferry, including JACKSON'S force of five regiments, there are the First Virginia Regiment, Col. ALLEN; the Fourth Virginia Regiment, Col. PRESTON; the Seventh Virginia Regiment, Col. GORDON; the Fifth Virginia Regiment, the name of the Colonel unknown; and another regiment, the number and the name of the Colonel unknown.

Four pieces of artillery are with JACKSON'S force, under the charge of Capt. PENDLETON.

The Wise Artillery are in the neighborhood of Martinsburgh with three pieces.

Gen. JOHNSTON is fortifying Winchester.

A strong battery is being raised on the wooded hill overlooking the fair grounds at Winchester.

When Gen. JOHNSTON evacuated Harper's Ferry, his whole column marched to Charlestown and from thence to Bunker's Hill; and when, on Sunday, Gen. PATTERSON'S column crossed the river, he drew up his whole column in line of battle, expecting to be attacked.

From Bunker's Hill the large portion of Gen. JOHNSTON'S force returned to Winchester.

JACKSON'S 8,000 men have marched towards the Potomac.

Gen. JOHNSTON'S force at Winchester does not exceed 10,000 men, unless reinforcements have arrived since Sunday.

Capt. DOUBLEDAY'S battery threw a round of shot and shell towards a house where some secession pickets were stationed, opposite Williamsport. The guards were at supper, and left their food unfinished, and made excellent time towards the adjoining woods.

The plan of the Confederates is to draw Gen. PATTERSON'S column into Virginia, and then retreat, fighting at all points where there is a chance of successful resistance.

FROM GRAFTON.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, June 26.

Special dispatches from Grafton say that Col. MCCOOK'S German Regiment moved to Phillippa yesterday morning.

Sergeant DUNHAM, of the Ninth Indiana Regiment, who is the best scout in the service, and an old comrade of KIT CARSON'S, returned yesterday, after being inside the enemy's lines. He remained in the rebel camp several hours.

He reports their number at 6,500, including 500 cavalry. Two of the infantry regiments are South Carolina troops. These have plenty of guns, but they are of a miscellaneous character. They have five six-pounders, two in a masked battery. Gov. WISE was expected with three more regiments. When these arrived they would attack the camp at Phillippa. He declares they would give no quarter.

Sergeant DUNHAM recently had an only brother hung in South Carolina, under the most aggravating circumstances, and he has sworn to revenge his death. He shot three rebels while out this time, one a lieutenant.

Gen. MCCLELLAN'S address to the soldiers is an indication of a speedy engagement.

Couriers just in from Phillippa, say that everything is ready for an instant move.

All is quiet at Cumberland and Piedmont. The forces on both sides are concentrating. Our troops are in fine spirits and eager for action.

Gov. PIERPONT, to-day, appointed Col. KELLY Brig.-General of the Western Virginia troops.

REBEL MOVEMENTS AT WILLIAMSPORT.

WILLIAMSPORT, Tuesday, June 25.

Forty Confederate cavalry crossed the Potomac this morning, immediately after the withdrawal of the Federal night pickets along the line of the river. At Alexander Shaffer's Ferry, they destroyed his ferry-boat and skiff, and recrossed. Shaffer's Ferry is half way between Falling Water and Dam No. 4. When the report reached this point, two companies of cavalry were promptly sent to the point, but the enemy had retired. Two more were sent up the river in the direction of Clear Springs, also in search of a supposed enemy, but returned without finding him.

JAMES H. QUARIS, private of Company C, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Regiment, was wounded in the leg to-day by the accidental discharge of a pistol. It is not considered dangerous.

WARD H. LAMON, Marshal of the District of Columbia, has succeeded in raising three infantry companies for his Virginia regiment. He advertises for a company or squadron of cavalry, offering to furnish everything necessary for equipment except horses. One company of cavalry is in process of formation. Everything looks like a success of the project.

A battery has been erected here according to the plans of Lieut. SARCOCK, of Engineers U. S. A.

It has transpired in official circles that Gen. CADWALLADER desired a week ago to occupy Harper's Ferry with an advance brigade, and that Gen. PATTERSON flatly refused permission. Great surprise was manifested at the refusal.

FROM TEXAS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, June 25.

Advices from Texas regarding the superior con-

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

THE COTTON-FIELDS OF AFRICA.

Development of Cotton Culture—Efforts of British Philanthropists—The Yoruba Region—Attention of New-England Manufacturers Pointed to Africa.

The necessity of obtaining new and reliable sources of cotton supply, presses more urgently upon England as the prospect of an early settlement of our national difficulties disappears. The British manufacturers are now thoroughly alarmed in regard to the stability of their business, and are making strenuous efforts to provide against the certain diminution of their supply of American cotton. They are stimulating cotton production in every available region throughout the world. India has supplied them with nearly one-sixth of their cotton for several years past, and they hope to increase the amount very largely this year. But Indian cotton is generally so inferior to the American staple, that it cannot drive the Southern cotton out of the British market. African cotton, however, is of a much better quality, and is equal to the Southern for most manufacturing purposes. The attention of Great Britain is, therefore, turned to Africa as the region from whence the anticipated deficiency must be supplied. It is now definitely ascertained that the Continent of Africa is throughout a cotton-growing region, and all that is necessary to procure immense quantities of that staple is to promote civilization there, and bring the natives under sound influences, which, in elevating them, will supply them with the incentives to a vigorous development of the resources of their fertile territory.

The efforts of the friends of African colonization have done much to show the true method of reaching Africa with the appliances of modern civilization. The position of Liberia, as an independent Republic, has induced many who formerly doubted the capacity of the African race for self-government to acknowledge their mistake; and the fact that it has suppressed the Slave-trade upon 600 miles of the slave coast—has demonsrated that Christian settlements upon that coast are the only effective means of destroying the Slave-trade. The fact that Liberia and all the region bordering upon it, can produce excellent cotton, now is perceived to have an important bearing upon the destiny of that race. It is highly probable that Africa, at no very distant period, will be the great cotton mart of the world.

The chief points at which cotton can be quickly transformed into an article for export for either the British or American markets, are Liberia and its vicinity, Cape Coast, Yoruba, the Valley of the Niger and Natal. All these places are now the spheres of operations begun, with the exception of Yoruba, under the advice and stimulus given by the Cotton Supply Association of Manchester, and the African Aid Society of London. The New-York *Colonization Journal* has often adverted to the cotton-growing facilities of Liberia, and urged the Liberians to its systematic culture; but as there was no special anxiety felt on the subject hitherto in England, that market seemed shut up by the monopoly which the South had so long held. The present crisis has induced the British to look towards Liberia as a favorable point for cotton growth, and prizes have been awarded to its citizens by the Cotton Supply Association, for the best specimens of Liberian cotton. The culture there may be said to be inaugurated; from the interior much cotton can now be procured.

Yoruba, however, is at present the point to which most attention is directed, as the export of cotton to Liverpool is already an item in the commerce of Lagos, its principal port. We have already described the geographical position and some of the features of Yoruba in the TIMES, and briefly adverted to the stage of civilization its inhabitants have attained. There is great reason to believe that European culture will spread very rapidly among that people, owing to the combined efforts of the various missionary societies, whose agents are now in that field. The missionaries of the Wesleyan and Church Missionary Societies of England, have the credit of first directing the attention of the natives to the importance of preparing the cotton, which grows so abundantly in that region, for the English. As early as 1848 their special attention was given to the subject. The "Church" Missionaries devoted much time to that laudable object, and to facilitate the work of civilization and cotton culture, a committee called the "African Native Agency Committee" was formed to superintend the details. The Earl of Shaftesbury and Harrowby, the Bishops of London and Oxford, Sir THOMAS FOWELL BUXTON, Bart., Rev. HENRY VENN and other philanthropists were on that committee, and a beginning was made, which, after encountering various obstacles, has resulted in the regular export of cotton from Lagos to the British market. About the year 1851 a cotton-spinner of Manchester, Mr. THOMAS CLEGG, entered with zeal into the matter, and gave his influence to corroborate the efforts made to procure African cotton. In connection with the committee, he had several native Africans instructed, in England, in the various modes of preparing cotton, and in mechanical arts, and appointed agents to purchase and collect the cotton for market. From those small beginnings, requiring much outlay as well as patient waiting, a brisk traffic has already sprung up between Manchester and that region, which promises to increase to an indefinite extent. The city of Abbeokuta is the dépôt of that cotton region, as well as the head-quarters of the missionaries and merchants who are now promoting European civilization there.

Abbeokuta is the capital of the kingdom of Egba, but the language is Yoruban, like most of the tribes in the vicinity. It is situated on the east bank of the Ogun river, and is about 90 miles by the river course to Lagos, the port of shipment. The Ogun river is navigable by light steamboats to within a few miles of Abbeokuta, and the remaining distance by boats. It is estimated to contain about 100,000 inhabitants, most of whom are very industrious, and exhibiting a creditable degree of intelligence From its central and commanding position it has become the resort of merchants and traders from all parts of Central Africa, and an immense traffic is carried on with the interior tribes. This is the commerciol centre of the cotton districts, and thither the yearly increasing quantities of that staple are sent for export to Eagland. There are now many African chiefs and traders, as well as Europeans, actively engaged in exchanging the manufactures of England and America for the cotton, palm oil, &c., of Africa. The cotton district stretches out in every direction far into the interior, and only requires the application of capital to bring any quantity into the market. In 1857 the Manchester merchant referred to procured 1,250 bales of cotton. Last year over 3,500 bales were forwarded to Liverpool from the port of Lagos. Now that the preliminary work is accomplished, and a demand is created for African cotton, there will be a much larger export the present season. Sixty years ago the amount sent from the United States to England was but little more than that from Lagos in 1860. In 1853 one firm in Manchester received 4,814 lbs. of Yoruba cotton; in 1859, they received 417,087 lbs. Should the present alarm in England stimulate the supply in that ratio if will be but a few years until Lagos will become a serious rival to New-Orleans as a cotton shipping port. This is likely to be one of the results of the secession movement, in any event of the present unnatural rebellion.

The general features of the Yoruba country, after passing the lower region of the coast, are exceedingly favorable for agricultural development. Undulating prairies, diversified with groves and trees, and occasional forests, commence with the elevated plateau which intervenes between Lagos and Abbeokuta. The interior consists chiefly of open prairie lands, scattered with small spreading trees, and here and there, on the banks of the river, a forest. Indian corn is produced upon the fertile plains in immense quantities Travelers have seen field after field of maize, extending for miles along the roadside Yoruba thus possesses the capacity to become an extensive cotton exporting region, and might, from its own advantages, be a rival to Texas, even without the stimulus of a cotton famine in England. The soil is good, labor is cheap, access to the Niger and the coast is not difficult, and the distance to Liverpool not greater than from New-Orleans. There are, consequently, the several requisites demanded in a cotton-growing region, which would successfully compete with the Southern monopoly. In these respects the regions of the Niger surpass the countries of India, from which a supply of cotton is expected. The principal drawback consists in the inferior type of civilization, and the consequent inability of the people to furnish at once the amount of cotton needed by England and America. If the same method were adopted by New-England cotton manufacturers to send colored settlers to Africa, as were so sucessful in peopling Kansas, we have no doubt it would pay well as a commercial venture, to say nothing as to its elevating influence upon Africa. If a New England company should undertake the work of importing cotton from Yoruba, it could make a large margin of profit on both sides. The native Africans require the various manufactured articles of New-England, and there are millions who are coming within the pale of civilization whose consumption of American manufactures would keep the mills of the Free States in busy operation, while the cotton, palm oil, dye woods, and rich products of Africa, would afford a handsome dividend upon the capital employed. Let us be wise in time, and by promoting the cotton-fields of Africa we shall not only benefit Africa, but America, and shall aid in so great a work as the peaceful overthrow of that system of bondage whose chief strength lies in its monopoly of the cotton market; thus will the root of our national difficulties be extirpated.

THE NATIONAL CONFLICT.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT AT WASHINGTON.

EXTRAORDINARY CONDUCT OF COL. BUTTERFIELD.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I write you but a few lines, to let you know some of the movements of the New-York Twelfth Regiment, still stationed at Camp Anderson, Washington. Day before yesterday we received the order to pack up everything in our knapsacks, ready to march at a moment's notice. This was done, and very impatiently we waited for the order to march, but it came not. At evening the order came to turn out for dress parade, with *everything on*, and canteens filled with water. Every one supposed that after dress parade we were going to start on another night's march, and in companies where, on other nights, they could only turn out 24, 26 or 28 files, on this evening showed a company of 36 files. But we were all doomed to disappointment, and were returned to our quarters, after a short dress parade with knapsacks on our backs.

There have been a great many letters written, and perhaps with a good deal of truth in them, praising up everything that could be praised, and leaving unreprimanded that which could be reprimanded. We know that there *has been* a good deal of credit due to Col. BUTTERFIELD, for the discipline he has exercised, and the good order in which he has kept the regiment, but allow me, if you please, through the columns of your paper, to present to the public an item of what that drill has been and is, and what we are here for. For a sample, I will date back forty-eight hours only. For the last forty-eight hours, we have been living on bread, coffee and *salt pork*, the weather extremely hot, and not a breath of air stirring. Of course, eating the salt pork, the boys during yesterday had drank a great quantity of water, and the suffocating heat of the weather had in no way tended to alleviate their thirst. Well, at 6 o'clock came the order to turn out for dress parade. We did so, before an, as usual, crowded parade-ground—crowded with what may be the *élite* of Washington society, escorted by our men at leisure, comprising part of the staff. Our dress parade went off very well, though the heavy drops of perspiration were pouring off of the men. Parade dismissed, and the order given to go through a battalion drill. Soon the Colonel, seated comfortably upon horseback, gave the order "Double quick." Immediately our Surgeon stepped up and said, "Colonel, that will not do; you will kill your men;" but the ladies were present, and it was quite a funny sight for them,—therefore came the word "Forward;" away we went half around the field The order, "Rest," for a minute was given after we had again formed into line, and the "attention" guides were then thrown out, and the order given, "Charge bayonets—double-quick;" away we went again, and again returned to form into line, to be again put round the field on the double-quick This time Capt. HUSON, to his credit, refused to order his men around again on the double-quick, and the Colonel, seeing where it would end if continued, ordered the men back to quarters. They went, but many on arriving there, dropped down on the ground, and one of the members of Company H was seized with a fit, and the sufferings of the poor fellow was frightful to look at, and not able to render assistance nor to stand, and hear the pitiful calls of the poor fellow in his agony, we turned away with a muttered curse upon the head of Colonel BUTTERFIELD, to seek our own quarters. As I understand from Company D, that their Captain was not in command, or they would have "stood fast" OTTIWELL is well known to his men as a humane man, and a man who knows and feels for his men. I come now to the finishing part of this inhuman transaction. As the men dropped, one after another, if too sick to stay in their own quarters, they were carried on the Hospital litters to the Hospital—past, and right in front of the Colonel's quarters; there he sat with his feet cocked up in a chair, coolly smoking a cigar, apparently as if nothing had happened, and after he was tired of that, escorting some of the Washington ladies around the parade ground. Before 8 o'clock 38 men were prostrated, and all to please the vanity of our Colonel before a mixed audience. We hardly understand our Colonel yet. Only the other day he told the regiment, "You are ever near my heart," and yet he could gallant ladies around the camp while his soldiers were being carried past him, one after another, victims of his unparalleled vanity. Every praise is due to our Surgeons, who, after cautioning the Colonel not to run his men up the double-quick, after the *crime* was committed, were unsparing in their attention to the unfortunate ones—going about everywhere, doing themselves where it was most needed and giving directions where other aid was sufficient. I have addressed this to you to have this thing righted. For God's sake use the influence of your paper to have our regiment ordered into *active* service. We came here to fight, not to play, and are impatient to go about our business. We are kept here for nothing more than a puppet-show for the Washington ladies—Col BUTTERFIELD's Twelfth Regiment circus. Many reports are current that we are to be relieved by DAN RICE's command; can you give us any information relative to that important regiment; we are anxiously awaiting its arrival? Any information will be thankfully received, and no questions asked. We have been here as a puppet-show long enough. Only the other evening, under knapsacks, we were marched around like dromedaries, with a hump on our backs; last night like a parcel of monkeys, and if you ever catch us on another such a tramp you make like us to a regiment of asses. I am glad to assure you the sick are better this morning, and will soon be once more on foot. Hoping that this will find its way into your columns, and that you will be willing to do us this favor,

I remain your obedient servant.

TWELFTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.
CAMP ANDERSON, WASHINGTON, June 22, 1861.

AFFAIRS AT WEST POINT.

A correspondent of the Boston *Transcript*, writing to that paper under date of June 22, gives some interesting particulars of the state of things at the Military Academy, and of the recommendations of the recent Board of Visitors. The Board, which has just closed its session, recommended an increase in the number of cadets. The maximum number that can now be admitted is 273, while the barracks to the buildings are capable of accommodating 400. Although, in the last forty-nine years, the population of the country has been multiplied fourfold, the legal number of cadets admissible into the Academy has been enlarged by the addition of but twenty-three. The complement in 1812 was 250. The Visitors, therefore, recommend that the corps be raised to 400 cadets, that each United States Senator, and each United States Representative, be allowed, respectively, to nominate one, and that the remainder be appointed by the President at his discretion.

Another and quite important suggestion of the late Board is, that the cadets be hereafter taught the use of the telegraph, so as to become practical operators. The course of study now covers a period of five years. It is proposed to reduce it to four years, which was the term originally adopted The graduation of two classes this year, the fourth and fifth, will create a large number of vacancies, and will considerably increase the size of the class which will enter on its studies this summer. In the whole corps there remains but thirteen cadets from the South, and but one of these is from the Cotton States.

THE BATTLE AT BOONEVILLE.

ARRIVAL OF THE FEDERAL FORCES—THEIR DISPOSITION FOR BATTLE—ROUT OF THE REBELS—THE GOVERNOR'S MANSION.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

JEFFERSON CITY, Wednesday, June 19, 1861.

I can at last give you some particulars of the recent battle near Booneville, which, if not very full, are certainly reliable, being gathered from Gen. LYON's dispatches, and other authentic sources.

The Federal fleet transporting the troops, consisting of the *Iatan*, *Louisiana* and *McDowell*, reached a point about seven miles below Booneville, at 7 o'clock on Monday morning, where a battery had been posted to arrest their progress. The boats dropped a little down the river and landed on a piece of wide bottom, on the south side, formed in column and commenced a march up the road toward Booneville. For about two miles they met with no enemies; then, as they reached a point where the road leaves the bottom and ascends a bluff, they first encountered the rebel pickets, which were immediately driven in. A short distance further brought them in sight of the enemy, drawn up in full force—four thousand strong, as was afterwards ascertained—and very advantageously posted.

Capt. TOTTEN, of the Flying Artillery, opened the engagement, by firing some explosives, which apparently did good execution. This was immediately followed up by a rapid and well-maintained fire of musketry, to which the enemy at first replied with some spirit. The rebels, who had been posted in a lane leading to the river, soon broke ranks, and clambered over the fence into a wheat field, where they made another brief stand, and also opened fire from a grove on the left of our troops. They were soon dislodged, however, from both positions, and took to flight.

Another attempt to rally was made at Camp Vest, near Booneville, but without success. The nature of the ground, it being a good deal broken, and the intimate knowledge of it possessed by the enemy, gave them an advantage, which, however, did not avail to save them. Their flight partook of the nature of a panic. The troops were met near Booneville by a deputation of citizens, headed by the Mayor, and conducted into the city amidst the rejoicing of the people and a handsome display of American flags. The rebels, excepting those killed or captured, have scattered in the wildest confusion, Gov. JACKSON being one of the foremost. He is believed to have fled towards Arkansas. The secession leaders talk of making another rally at Lexington. Gen. STERLING PRICE left on Sunday night, sick, and having resigned his command.

The spoils are considerable, consisting of horses, wagons, guns, ammunition and provisions, to say nothing of secession flags. The enemy did not get an opportunity to fire a single cannon.

Gen. LYON is quite popular with the citizens of Booneville and vicinity, who see that they have been greatly misled by the secession conspirators. He has ordered reinforcements, not knowing but that he may have to go further up the river. Several hundred will go from here to-morrow.

The loss on the side of the Federal troops is two killed and nine wounded. Of the rebels, the number is variously estimated at from fifty to one hundred killed and wounded.

The conduct of Gen. LYON, as an officer, meets universal praise. In fact, all our troops behaved admirably.

Col. BORNSTEIN is active. He has just seized ten kegs of powder, secreted in the house of a Mr. WATSON near this place. The railroad bridges will be repaired in a few days. I went down to the Osage this morning with the sappers and miners, who are to supply the gap JACKSON made there—about one hundred and fifty feet.

An *emeute* occurred yesterday afternoon in the the Penitentiary. The convicts, numbering five hundred, made a rush at dinner time, put the guard to flight, and made a breach in the outer wall. A request for aid was sent to Col. BORNSTEIN, who immediately orderied three companies to the spot. The convicts, as they rushed out, attacked the troops with paving stones, &c. The latter fired, killing six and wounding fifteen. The remainder then submitted, and returned to their cells. Two soldiers were hurt by stones, not dangerously. But for the presence of the soldiers, the whole might have escaped; at least the consequences would have been most serious.

I went through the Governor's mansion this evening, and feel incapable of doing justice to the utter confusion which evidently prevailed at the time of its desertion. Haste, fear, and panic seemed all to rule the Gubernatorial mind. The elegant furniture stands as usual though mostly rifled of its contents before the official flight. Carpets are on the floors; beds as last slept in; secretaries open, and some of their treasures scattered on the floor; bookcases with open doors and empty shelves; vacant cigar-boxes, and wine bottles utterly depleted. Col. BORNSTEIN has placed a guard in the house for its protection.

I intend to join the active forces as soon as I can get information of its probable movements. J. M. W.

ALONG THE POTOMAC.

A MASSACHUSETTS BOY ESCAPES FROM THE REBELS—THE WORKS ON AQUIA CREEK.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

U. S. STEAM SLOOP PAWNEE, BLOCKADING AQUIA CREEK, Thursday, June 20, 1861.

This ship has been maintainiug the blockade between Aquia Creek and Budd's Ferry with great vigor. An unceasing vigilance has been exercised over both shores of the Potomac for twenty miles up and down. The rebel forces under W. F. LYNCH, a renegade commander in the United States, have greatly strengthened their works and defences by the erection of earth-works *en barbette* commanding the beach.

This morning a young man named DOWLING, swam near the ship. On being picked up he gave the following account of himself:

NARRATIVE OF JOHN DOWLING.

SHIP PAWNEE, Friday, June 21, 1861.

I, JOHN DOWLING, of Great Barrington, Mass., left New-York on the 15th of last August, 1860, for Georgia. I was pressed into the rebel army for expressing Union sentiments, and was shipped to Richmond for to fight for the black flag of the South. As this was contrary to my principles I deserted said army, and walked 60 miles towards Yorktown, but could not get there. I then returned to Richmond, where I very narrowly escaped rearrest. I then came to Aquia Creek, and as there was no chance for escape, I shipped as a seaman in the so called Confederate States Navy. I stripped off my clothes yesterday evening at 6 o'clock, and commenced swimming towards the man-of-war *Pawnee*, which was three miles from shore; but, unfortunately, the current was so strong, that I could not make the ship. I succeeded in landing on the Maryland shore, however, about two miles below the ship, having had about five hours' hard swimming. I remained in Maryland naked until morning, and then started again to swim towards the ship, when I was picked up, and brought on board, where I met the kindest treatment from officers and men. The Secessionists fired some ten or twelve cannon-shots at my head, while I was swimming. I am doing first-rate after my long swim, and soon will be able to fight for the Stars and Stripes. JOHN DOWLING.

I may state as confirmatory of this story, that last evening a number of guns were fired from the water battery recently erested by the rebels. But supposing the rebels had mounted a new gun and were trying its range, no notice was taken of it. DOWLING says there are three thousand men encamped in the woods behind the batteries, composed of Arkansas and Tennessee troops; that a great deal of sickness exists among the troops; that they keep a long train fired up day and night for retreating purposes; and that yesterday a great scare was on hand, because the *Pawnee* moored closer in for reconnoitering purposes. DOWLING was told that the fire of the *Pawnee* was so terrible that the *men* ran in crowds from the batteries, and that many were killed. While the pompous "flotilla" is going up every few days to Washington to give exaggerated accounts of deeds which were never accomplished, the *Pawnee* is simply doing her duty, faithfully, without fear and without favor. The ten shot holes yet gape in her hull and spars, but have not been *exhibited* as yet to admiring *crowds*. It would be a happiness and a joy to every man and officer in the *Pawnee* if she could be ordered to some outside blockading duty. The *Pawnee* has been under steam without hauling fire forty-two days.

SHEET ANCHOR.

HON. J. A. LOGAN.

Hon. J. A. LOGAN, of Illinois publishes a long letter in the Missouri *Republican*, defending himself from the charge of being a Secessionist. He says:

"It is appropriate that I should mention here that, since returning from Washington last March, I have made three or four speeches while attending the Courts in the Ninth Congressional District. In those speeches I very candidly deprecated the causes of our present troubles, and pointed to what appeared to me to be the concerted action between the Abolitionists of the North and the Secessionists of the South to effect a dissolution of the Union. I said without disguise, as I say now, that the impertinent and intermeddling spirit of the Anti-Slavery party of the North was mainly chargable for the state of feeling in the South which prompted the unconstitutional and revolutionary action of the States now constituting the Southern Confederacy. I did also express the opinion, which I still entertain, that a proper spirit of compromise, manifested by the Republican Party, or its leaders, in January and February last, would have been adequate to an adjustment of our national troubles without a resort to the arbitrament of the sword

But while undisguised in the expression of opinion upon the policy of the Administration, there was in no utterance of mine, an expression of disloyalty to the Government, nor a sentiment that, save by lying perversion, could be made to mean secession in any of the shapes under which it might have succeeded or have been advocated in any of the seceding States or elsewhere.

ARMING KENTUCKY.

Dr. L. P. BLACKBURN publishes a card in the Louisville *Courier*, vindicating himself from charges made against him in connection with the purchase of arms for the State which he recently made in New-Orleans. In the course of his card he says:

"It is true that these guns were sold a few days before my arrival for $6 apiece. But it is also true that I was offered $14 apiece for them by Mr. MORGAN, Agent of Tennessee. (I gave $8 for them.)

It is not true that these guns were ever purchased by GEORGE LAW. The State armament at Frankfort considers them worth $12. When I left Kentucky I was told by the first military men in your State that there was not powder enough in Kentucky for ten thousand rounds. I purchased all the powder on sale in New-Orleans at reasonable prices. Some three days after reaching the city I received a dispatch from a friend in Louisville, stating that the banks and people of Kentucky were dissatisfied with the Governor for having selected me as his agent, I being an open, uncompromising Secessionist. I at once turned over my purchases to Mr. NORTON, of the house of HEWETT, NORTON & Co., having never received one dollar, either from Gov. MAGOFFIN or the State of Kentucky. There was no attempt or desire, either by Gov. MAGOFFIN or myself, to conceal the object of my mission. I first thought of sending the arms by the river. I then telegraphed to Louisville in cypher, fearing that the Northern troops at Cairo might intercept them, believing they were not without their emissaries in Louisville, ever ready to impart any information prejudicial to the South. I was invited to address the citizens of New-Orleans the evening I arrived. I spoke to ten thousand Louisianians, all eager to know what course the State of Kentucky would take. I told them that she was powerless—a chained giant; but the moment arms could be procured the manacles would fall from her hands, and she would take as proud a position as any State had taken."

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

The Boston *Traveller* publishes an important statement regarding affairs in the South. It was furnished the *Traveller* by a Northern gentleman, just arrived, who has been employed upon one of the Southern Railroads for the past five years, and who from his intelligence, knowledge of engineering and testimonials, is every way worthy of belief in regard to the statements which he makes.

He states that at Pensacola, on the 8th of June, all was quiet. The Southern Government was making this position a camp for their troops; that is, they were sending off the well-drilled troops to Virginia, and supplying their places with new recruits, to be made into good soldiers. They have long ago given up the intension of taking Fort Pickens. Col. LOMAX, of the rebel army, told our informant that they *could* take the Fort, but it would cost many thousand of their men, including a large number of the sons of rich planters, and it would not pay for so great a sacrifice.

At Pensacola there were many planters occupying the position of common soldiers. He was present at Pensacola when it was visited by President DAVIS. As he passed along the line, some old planter, who was acquainted with the Commander-in-Chief, would call out: "How are you, JEFF; how do you get along." The troops at Pensacola, both Federal and rebel, were in a good state of health.

There had been no sickness of consequence in the rebel camp. The soldiers had plenty of food, but the great trouble was in regard to uniforms, &c. He heard of no scarcity of ammunition at the South. They had now several powder-mills in operation, and he knew, of his own knowledge, of five car-loads of powder carried to Pensacola. He also states, from the best authority, that eighty thousand Enfield muskets from Havana were received at New-Orleans just before the *Brooklyn* reached the Gulf to commence the blockade.

In regard to the important matter of how large a number of Southern troops have been sent to Virginia, our informant does not speak by guesswork or rumor, his position upon the railroad enabling him to state with considerable degree of accuracy. He says that twenty-one regiments had passed through Montgomery on the way to Virginia. Above Montgomery he cannot give the exact numbers, but he has not the least doubt, from what he has seen and heard, that full eighty thousands men have been forwarded to that State by the South.

The next question was as to the efficiency of these men. He states that they will not compare in stature with the men of the North; they are well equipped, but not well clothed, and in many cases without overcoats. They are, as a general thing, pretty well drilled, but fall in discipline or subordination, as it may be called. He especially admired a Zouave Regiment from Louisiana, composed entirely of Frenchmen, fully equipped, but even this regiment, from want of discipline, sadly frightened the people of Montgomery.

By some oversight they received no food on the way to Montgomery, and when they reached that city they were perfectly savage, bursting into private dwelings and demanding something to eat. Their officers found it necessary to shoot five of them to restore order. Even then they would not continue their journey North until they had received their money. At the stations above, the train did not stop, at the particular request of the inhabitants, who did not wish to have any close acquaintance with such savage soldiers.

The Northern men at the South are in a fearful condition, as they are obliged to take the choice of swearing allegiance to the Confederate Government, with a prospect of their being called upon to serve against their relatives, friends, and country, or of leaving, with a doubtful prospect of joining their friends, over a long and dangerous route. Some whose families were with them at the South, and were dependent upon their daily labors for a livelihood, had taken the oath.

There was no doubt, also, that Lieut. STEVENS, a native of New-Hampshire, a skilful engineer, and formerly employed upon the Coast Survey, was in the Confederate ranks, holding the position of a Captain of Engineers. Our informant came North by way of New-Orleans and the Southwestern Railroad.

At New-Orleans no Union sentiments were allowed. In the first stages of the rebellion the merchants held out against it, but they were finally obliged to come in. There is in that city a great scarcity of goods. One merchant told our informant that not a yard of blue cloth for uniforms was to be had, even if $40 per yard should be offered; they had dyed all the flannel for that purpose, but even that had now given out. Shoes, also, were quite scarce.

He witnessed in that city a slight movement of the mob. News came that the agent of BROWN BROTHERS, (the great English banking firm,) at New-York, had subscribed $25,000 to the soldiers' fund of the North. Upon this about five thousand men proceeded to the office of the agent of the firm in New-Orleans, took down his sign and ordered him to leave the city. The Mayor put up the sign, but the mob took it down again, and the agent was obliged to leave. In proceeding North from New-Orleans, our informant met with many soldiers on the way, generally a rough looking set.

He gives a conclusive item in regard to the continued shipment of provisions to the South. He was at Bowling Green, Kentucky, last Monday. He there counted one hundred and two cars loaded with bacon, and two hunored and eight loaded with flour, all bound South. At Union City, near the Kentucky line, there was an army of eleven thousand men. No Northerner was permitted to pass through that place without a thorough search.

At last, after a long and dangerous pilgrimage, our informant again saw the flag of his country floating undisturbed to the breeze, and *vid* Buffalo reached this city on Saturday. It is a fact, that the long reiterated assertions of the Southerners that the North was divided in sentiment had such an effect on his mind that he was cautious of showing his papers corroborative of the fact that he was a fugitive from the South, fearing that he might fall upon some Northern Secessionists, who might succeed in forcing him back in his progress towards his friends and home.

The Federal Government has placed two gun-boats on the Pascalouga route, which interfered with travel between Mobile and New Orleans. Passengers are obliged to take the route *vid* Jackson, Miss, which is nearly 200 miles longer.

TROOPS ARRIVING AT PETERSBURGH, VA.

The Petersburgh *Express*, of Thursday, says: About 500 more troops arrived here, yesterday morning, from Georgia. Besides several detachments for companies already here, there arrived the Irvin Guards, 97 men; Layfayette Volunteers, 84 men; Calhoun Rifles, 116 men; and a detachment of 140 men belonging to the Ninth Georgia Regiment, under command of Capt. GEORGE HILLYER. All of them were in excellent trim, and many were splendid-looking soldiers.

DESERVED REWARD.

The Albany *Statesman* notices the appointment of HENRY M. HERMAN, formerly a page in the Assembly, to a first lieutenancy in the army.

The service rendered to the General Government which procured for him his commission as First Lieutenant, is said to have been as follows:

HERMAN presented himself to the Secretary of War and laid before him his plan by which he said he could penetrate the interior of Virginia, and obtain important information. His interview with the Secretary satisfied that officer that he was a shrewd young man and well fitted for the expedition he proposed to undertake.

Being of a dark complexion, he made, when dressed for the character, an excellent Italian lad. He was furnished with an organ and a monkey, and thus accompanied, he visited the prominent points in Virginia, "taking notes," and in due time reported to the War Department.

The reward for his services was the Lieutenant's commission.

DONATIONS TO THE EIGHTH REGIMENT.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

There was a meeting of the officers of the various Companies composing the Eighth Regiment, Washington Guards, at their encampment on Arlington Heights, June 16, for the purpose of making suitable acknowledgement for a timely and valuable present of Aspinwall Jackets, by the hands of Mr. ALT. PENTZ, of the Engineer Corps. Resolutions of thanks were adopted to Messrs. Charles H. Marshall, James Hunter, H. T. Bulkley, Williams & Guion, Pentz & Goin, Edwards & Truman, Charles Maston, and others.

MORE CONTRABAND.

The Baltimore *Patriot* of June 22, says:

"As an evidence of the regard in which the private rights of the people in Maryland are held by the commanders of the Federal troops, it is stated that Col. BURNSIDE, of the Rhode Island Regiment, returned to Frederick, yesterday, two negroes who had concealed themselves in the cars which conveyed the regiment to Washington, and who he supposed to be slaves. They were taken to Frederick in charge of a sergeant of the regiment, and lodged in jail, but upon examination, they were found to be free negroes, who had taken this mode of securing a passage to Washington. This is certainly a very commendable movement on the part of Col. BURNSIDE, and is calculated to do much towards lessening the fears of those who imagine that one of the objects of the war is to interfere with the 'peculiar institution.'"

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 306, 307, 308, 309, 311, 314, 315, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334.

SPECIAL TERM.—Numbers the same as yesterday.

CIRCUIT—*Part* I.—Nos. 578, 1289, 984, 1119, 948, 852, 1271, 906, 908, 912, 918, 920, 934, 938, 940, 942, 946.

The Holmes Forgery Case on Appeal.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Gould, Ingraham and Mullen.

The People, Respondent, vs. *John B Holmes, Appellant*.—This case was probably noticed in the TIMES at the time of the trial, in the General Sessions. The indictment charges Holmes with forgery in the first degree, consisting of two counts. The first count charges the felonious forging of a deed of real estate. The second count charges the uttering and publishing the same deed, knowing it to be forged. Both counts charged the offence as having been perpetrated with intent to injure and defraud James F. Nagle and divers other persons to the jurors unknown. The real estate described in the deed is situated in the city of Albany. The deed purports to be made and executed by John B. Holmes, and Ada, his wife.

The prisoner Holmes was tried on the 17th Nov., 1857, in Court of General Sessions, by a jury, and convicted of the offence charged, and sentenced to be imprisoned in the State Prison for fifteen years and six months. There is no case or bill of exceptions before the Court, and there was no motion in arrest of judgment, and neither has ever been made. Therefore, all and every question for the prisoner must be presented upon the record in the error-book.

The appeal is taken by the prisoner on the ground that the indictment was defective in certain respects, and upon the further grounds that the Court erred in permitting such defects to be remedied on the trial by proof.

The State responds by the following points:

1. The indictment was good.

2. If it was defective it was competent for the Court to permit the remedy of proof. If the indictment gave the defendant intelligible notice of the charge against him, that is *sufficient*. All defects beyond this are settled by the verdict and judgment.

3. There having been a trial and conviction and sentence, the Court can only look into the record itself for error. All questions of variance, rulings upon evidence, and all other objections, except such as appear upon the face of the record, are cured by the verdict.

In this case the defendant forged the name of his wife to the deed, which constituted the offence charged, and procured an abandoned woman to appear before a Commissioner of Deeds and acknowledge the execution of the deed, separate and apart from her pretended husband. These facts appeared on the trial, and then the forged deed was put in evidence. All this evidence and these facts came out. So the Court can see how this case was one of high-handed crime. At most, it is a mere question of variance, which cannot, of course, be raised in any way except by case or bill of exceptions. This statute applies as well to judgments as to indictments.

4. In all the cases where judgments have been reversed by reason of imperfections in indictment, it has been on questions raised upon the trial; or, if otherwise presented, where the Court saw that no averment or proof could have remedied such defects.

5. After verdict, all intendments and presumptions are in favor of judgment, and the Court will presume that all the facts were proved to make out the case of crime charged. And it will be presumed that those facts were proved at the trial, without proof of which the verdict could not have been found.

Decision was reserved.

Truman Smith for appellant; N. J. Waterbury for State.

Mrs. Blankman's Will Sustained.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Matter of the probate of the will of Augusta Jane Blankman, deceased—This unpleasant controversy has been pretty fully stated in the TIMES on different occasions during the pendency of the contest The Surrogate has now rendered his decision, sustaining the will, and directing that a decree be entered to that effect, and that the instrument be admitted to probate.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

HOGEBOOM, J.—*Harrison* vs. *Gills, et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff on appeal, with leave to the defendants to withdraw the same and answer, on payment of costs.

Hull vs. *Hull et al.*—Judgment for construction of will.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

MULLEN, J.—*Storrs* vs. *Cook*.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 26, 1861.

$64,000 U. S. 6s,'81..Cou	83½	3,000 Ill. Cen R. B's	89⅜
2,000 U. S. 5s, '65.....	86	3,000 C. & N. W. 1st M.	36
3,000 U. S. 5s, '74..Cou	76⅛	5,000 N. J. Cen 2d M	102
3 000 Tre 12 ℔ c. N	100½	2,000 C. & T. S. F. B.	75
16,000 Ill. Cen bs., '79	79	5,000 L. B&Q R. 8 p.c b	83
5,000 Ind. St. 2½.....	53	12 Bank of America	95
1,000 do.....	52	5 Continental Bank	65
8,000 do.....	51	10 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	79
1,000 Mich. S. 6's '78..	80½	100 do.....	80
14,000 Tenn. S. 6's '90..	36	10 Corn Ex. B'k.....	75
1,000 do.....	37⅜	10 Pac. Mail stp Co.	66⅛
1,000 do.....	37⅜	632 N. Y. Central R...	73⅛
8 000 do.....	37⅜	80 do.....	73⅞
6,000 do.....	37⅛	93 do.....	73⅛
5 000 do.....	37⅛	100 do.....	73⅛
9 000 do.....	37	200 do.....	93⅛
5,000 Va. 6's state 6s..s10	40	100 Reading R.....s15	53
11 000 do.....s3	40	10 Mich. So. & N. I. R..	12⅛
13 000 do.....s3	40⅛	50 Panama R..ex div.	102
5,000 Va. 6s large bds.	36	50 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip...s6	65⅛
500 Georgia State 6s...	55	100 do.....b10	65⅜
7 000 N. J. State 6s....	80	95 do.....s6	65⅜
10,000 Missouri State 5s	37⅜	500 Gal. & Chic. R....	60
5 000 do.....	37⅞	250 do.....s6	60
16,000 do.....	38	400 Clev. & Tol. R..s10	21⅛
6,500 Louisiana 6s....	75	116 do.....	23⅜
5 000 California S. 7s..	77⅛	100 Chic. & Rk. Is B..	35⅛
3 000 Kentucky 6s..	71	100 do.....	35⅝
2 000 N. Y. Bds. '78..101		140 Chic. R. & Q. R....	58
4,000 E R 1st M'g. Bds.101		50 Mil & P Du C. R.	14
3,000 H. R. S. F. B's.	97	12 M. & P. Du C. 1st pf	56
1,000 Harlem 1st M. B	95		

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 U. S. 6s,'81..Cou	83⅜	105 Pacific M. S. Co....	66
4,000 do.....	83⅜	50 Gal. & Chic. R..

gular demand, and the business in floating Cotton is now finally closed. Southern markets are suspended; the stock is exhausted, and nothing can be said until the new season opens; when this may be, depends upon circumstances entirely beyond our knowledge. *Crop*—The accounts from the South are more encouraging for the prospects of the crop; the late warm weather has brought it forward, and the plant is making good progress. It is conceded, however, that there is less land under cotton cultivation than for several years past; the question is a serious one, whether the attention necessary for its cultivation and harvesting will be given, and if secured, when it can be moved. Receipts at all the ports for the week under review, are less than 1,000 bales. The receipts at the ports for the season are done; we must now wait the movements of Government before calculating upon any new supply of the article. Exports for the week amount to 6 000 bales, all for Great Britain. Our total export to Great Britain is now 2,172,000 bales. There is one vessel from Savannah to be added to this, which, with what little may be exported from this port, will constitute the total supply Great Britain can receive for this season. Her supply will therefore be about 500,000 bales less than during last year. The reduction of the total stock in this country to 70.000 bales is without a parallel at this period, and forbids the prospect of much of it leaving the country indeed, the probabilities are in favor of our being obliged to import a supply, later on, from Liverpool."

FISH—A very limited inquiry prevails for all kinds, including Dry Cod at from $2 25@$3 12½ ₱ cwt.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been unsettled to day for State and Western Flour. Superfine brands are abundant and depressed. Extra State and round-hoop extra Ohio brands are not plenty, and being in request for export, are comparatively firm. Other descriptions are less sought after, though prices favor buyers. Sales have been made of 19,800 bbls., including superfine State, at $4 15@$4 25; poor to choice Extra State, at $4 60@$4 90, mainly at $4 65@$4 70; Superfine Western at $4 05@$4 25; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 50@$5 75; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 60@$5 85; inferior extra Ohio at $5 10@$5 15; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 20@$5 30 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 15	@$4 25
Extra State	4 60	@ 4 90
Superfine Western	4 05	@ 4 25
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 50	@ 5 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 60	@ 5 85
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 10	@ 5 15
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 20	@ 5 30
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 35	@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 00	@ 5 10
Extra Genesee	5 20	@ 7 25
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 15	@ 7 25

Southern Flour is depressed and declining. Sales, 750 bbls., at $5 70@$6 30 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 35@$9 for very fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in more demand, including inferior to very choice extra at $4 55@$7 25 ₱ bbl. Sales 1,600 bbls. Rye Flour is selling in lots, at $3@$3 85 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, and $3 05@$3 10 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FIRE CRACKERS—Speculators are represented as having purchased, within a few days, 18,000 boxes, but particulars have not been disclosed.

GRAIN—Wheat is quite plenty, and is cheaper. The demand is active, mainly for desirable lots of Spring, which are wanted by shippers. Sales have been reported of 197 000 bushels, including White Canada, at $1 20@$1 25; Canada Club, part at $1 10; White Western, $1 25@$1 45; Red Western $1 18@$1 20; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 09@$1 12; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice, at 85c. @$1 08; Northwestern Club, at $1@$1 05; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at 80c.@$1 04; White Kentucky at $1 45@1 55, and choice Amber Delaware at $1 30 ₱ bushel; Corn is salable and steady. The sales reach 51,000 bushels at 43c.@51c., for very poor to choice new mixed Western; 51c.@53c. for Western Yellow; 52½c. for Western White, and 51c. for Northern Yellow, ₱ bushel. Rye is in good demand at 68¾c.@69¾c for Northern, and 66c for Canadian, ₱ bushel. Sales 11,250 bushels. Barley continues dull and nominal. Oats are in demand, including Canadian, at 28c.@30c.; Western, at 28c. @30c., and State at 31c.@31¾c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River has been dull and heavy to-day at 55c.@45c. for shipping, and 50c.@60c. for local use ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in fair request, including last year's crop, at, according to quality, from 14c @25c. ₱ lb.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 10@$1 15 ₱ thousand.

METALS—Sales to-day were unimportant. Prices were unsettled.

MOLASSES—Sales 25 bbls. New-Orleans, at 35c.; 80 hhds. Porto Rico, at 20c.@26c.; and 35 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, part at 17¾c., ₱ gallon.

OILS—Have been very quiet, here, at essentially unchanged quotations:

New-Bedford Market, Week Ending June 24.

Sperm—Has been very quiet, since our last, and the only sales we have to note for the week are about 100 bbls. for manufacturing, at $1 22 ₱ gallon. *Whale*—is more quiet. The transactions for the week include sales of about 2,700 bbls., in parcels, at 35c.@41c. ₱ gallon, according to quality, partly for export. (including a lot of 150 bbls. Humpback, at 35c.) *Whalebone*—The market is quiet, and without transactions.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls. Sp.	Bbls. Wh.	Lbs. bone.
From Jan. 1 to June 24, '61	34,013	81,500	806,400
Same time last year	33,824	106,026	938,100

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed and unsettled, to-day. Sales were reported of only 300 bbls., in lots, including Mess, within a range of from $14@$14 50, and Prime at $9 75@$10 12½ ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in demand at 5¾c.@6¾c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@5¾c. for Shoulders ₱ lb. Lard is salable and steady; sales 710 tcs. and bbls., 8¾c.@9¼c. ₱ lb. Beef is quiet and depressed at $10 25@$11 50 for extra Mess; $8 25@$10 25 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 50@$6 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl.; prime Mess, $16 50@$18 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $12 50@$14 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in limited demand at from 7¼c.@12½c. for Western, and 9c.@13c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese is dull and heavy at 3c.@7c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been made of 75 tierces at $5 50@$6 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

SOAPS—Sales 50 boxes Castile at 10c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—A small lot of Pimento changed hands, to-day, at 5c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been less active, sales having been confined to 320 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 4¼c.@4¾c.; with 105 hhds. and tcs. slightly damaged do., by auction, at 3 11-16c @4¼c., and 350 boxes Havana, part at 5¾c.@6¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—The business in this line, during the week, Messrs. Knight & Sons review, thus: "Unfavorable advices from England have had a depressing effect on the market, tending to reduce the demand for export, consequently the market is drooping, and with a considerable stock pressing on the market, the utmost that can be obtained at present for Prime in hhds. is 8¾c.@8¾c. Price this day, 8¾c; 1858, 9¾c; 1859, 10¾c., 1860, 10c."

WHISKY—Sales have been made to-day of 1,250 bbls., at 15½c @16c, chiefly at 15¾c.@16c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Business was somewhat brisker, today, and rates were firmer. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 1s. 6d.@1s. 7½d. ₱ bbl; Wheat in bulk and bgs 7¾c @8¼d.; Corn, 7d.@7½d. ₱ bushel; Cotton, ¾d.@5-32d. ₱ lb.; Resin, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ₱ 310 lbs.; Pork, 3s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 4s.@4s. 6d. ₱ tierce; Tobacco, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Lard and Bacon, 20s.@25s.; Tallow, 17s.6d.@25s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 8d.@9d. ₱ bushel. Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d@32s. 6d. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 2s 6d.@ ₱ bbl.; Grain, 8d.@9d., ₱ bbl.; Resin, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Pork, 3s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 22s. 7d.@27s. 6d.; Cheese, 27s. 6d.@30s.; Tobacco, 37s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Plymouth—A British bark, with Wheat, in bulk, at 9¾c., ₱ bushel. For Bristol—Sperm Oil, at 27s. 6d., ₱ ton. For a direct port in Ireland, a brig with Wheat, in bulk, at 9¾d. ₱ bush. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A ship, 575 tons, to Bordeaux; one, 531 tons, to Cette, both with staves; a British bark to Glasgow, and a brig, 195 tons, to Marseilles, on private terms; a schooner, 363 tons, to Cette, barrel staves, $26 50; hhds. do., $36 50, and heavy pipe, $50; a foreign bark to Marseilles, rum, &c.; a brig, 164 tons, to Lisbon—thence to a port in Brazil, $3 000; a British brig, 189 tons, to Canary Islands and back, $2,100; a British bark, 3,000 bbls., from south side Cuba to Falmouth, for orders, sugar, £3 15s.; a schooner, 188 tons, to Rio Grande and back, $1 25 ₱ bbl. and small stowage, 25c. ₱ foot; a schooner, 195 tons, to Sisal, Campeachy and back, $1,600; one, 1,000 bbls., to Aux Cayes and back, $1,000; a British schooner, 1,100 bbls., to Porto Rico and back, $1,100; a British schooner, 1,400 bbls., to West Indies and back, $1,400; an American schooner, 100 tons, same voyage, $900.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 26, 1861.

Current prices of Produce, prepared expressly for the NEW-YORK TIMES by PINNEY & JOHNSON, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 233 Fulton-street. Our quotations are realized by regular Commission Houses.

BUTTER.

The market is lower for all descriptions, including Orange County pails, which are freely offered, at 14c. for the very best. The shipping demand is very trifling this week, and 12c.@13c. buy the best selections. Other Butter ranges from 7c.@10c.

Orange County Pails	12	@ 14
Fine State half-firkin Tubs—Yellow	11	@ 12
Fair State half-firkin Tubs—Yellow	10	@ 12
Fine Welsh Tubs	11	@ 12
Fair Welsh Tubs	8	@ 10
Western Reserve Choice	11	@ 13
Western Reserve Fair	8	@ 10
Ohio Common to Good	6	@ 8

CHEESE

There is some shipping at 2c.@3c. for common, and 5c.@7c. for fine.

Fine State Dairy	5	@ 7
Fair State Dairy	3	@ 5
Ohio Fine	5	@ 6
Ohio Common	3	@ 4
Nutmeg	6	@ 7
Pineapple	6	@ 9
New Cheese—best	7	@ 8
New Cheese—common	2	@ 4

EGGS

Are quiet, but steady in price. Saleable now, with loss off, at 12c.@13c.

BEANS

Are less active and more plenty. Prices lower.

Small Pea, Prime	1 65	@1 85
Medium	1 60	@1 70
Marrow	2 00	@2 10
Kidney	1 85	@2 10

DRIED FRUIT.

There is more inquiry for Dried Apples, and a slight improvement in price. Other Fruit dull and slow of sale.

Dried Apples, State and Western	3½	@	3¾
Dried Apples, Southern	1	@	1⅝
Dried Peaches, Peeled Bright	10	@	12
Dried Peaches, Unpeeled	3	@	5

POULTRY

Scarce and prices firm. We quote:

Turkeys, live, ₱ lb	11	@	14
Turkeys, dressed, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Fowls, live, ₱ lb	11	@	12½
Fowls, dressed, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Chickens, Bucks Co., Spring, ₱ pair	62	@	75
Chickens, Philadelphia, ₱ lb	11	@	13

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.

We quote in bulk:

Bermudas	4 00	@4 50
Mercers	1 50	@2 75
Peach Blows	1 55	@1 75
Buckeyes	—	@1 50
Junes	1 00	@1 25
Beets	—	@ 75
Parsnips	—	@1 00
Tomatoes, ₱ box	50	@ 63

BEESWAX

Is quiet at 28c.@29c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 26, 1861.

All kinds of live stock are in abundant supply this week, and some kinds are quite above the present requirements. In round numbers, we have a gain of 3,308 over last week, while the demand, in the height of the strawberry season, with green peas and other fresh vegetables abundant, is diminished rather than increased. The receipts of beeves are greater than for any former week since May 20, and with the exception of that week, the largest since last December. Many of them were heavy cattle, so that the amount of beef is larger than wanted, and 100 to 200 were left unsold, though butchers laid in more than they needed, and feeders made some purchases. Prices have ranged about $5 per head less than last week, which has told heavily on the immediate owners, many of whom bought at former higher rates. Kentucky and Missouri are beginning to send cattle to this market again. They will not be refused, even if these States have been furnishing the rebel army with beef. On the contrary, we are glad to see the good old loyal beeves from the rich blue-grass pastures of Kentucky! About two hundred cattle per week are sent from the West to the army in and around Washington.... Milch cows do not sell any quicker. The decline in beef tends to lessen the price of cows. A few have been sold during the week as low as $20@$25 each, but good cows command $35@$45.... Veal calves sell quicker but at former low prices, say 3c.@4c. per lb, live weight—a few 4½c. All sold.... Sheep and lambs are plenty, and lambs have fallen off 25c. per head, or ½c. per lb. Sheep sell at last week's rates, or 3c.@4c. per lb, live weight. Receipts heavy.... Live hogs are also in excess of present wants, and ½c.@¾c. lower.

The following figures, carefully compiled from our former reports, and from statistics gathered at all the City yards, including the cattle sold direct to butchers at Bergen, give a comparative view of the past market supplies and show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 25:

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week	4,845	110	873	10,215	6,351
Previous week	3,766	132	1,111	9,094	4,236
Same week last year	4,307	155	1,347	11,239	2,438
Weekly average of beeves for 1860					4,360
Weekly average of beeves for 1859					3,950
Weekly average of beeves for 1858					3,676
Weekly average of beeves for 1857					3,143

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 22 329. Total number received the previous week, 19,084; being an increase of 3.308 beeves, sheep and hogs.

Of the 4,845 fresh bullocks received during this week, 4,446 were taken to the Washington Yards, Forty-fourth-street; 300 were sold at the Bergen yards, at the terminus of the Erie Railroad; 48 were yarded at BROWNING'S, 23 at O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street, 28 at CHAMBERLIN'S yards on Robinson-street.

The 4,446 beeves yarded at Forty-fourth-street came in by the following routes: Erie Railroad, 1,467; Hudson River Railroad, 1,166; New-Jersey Central Railroad, 798; Harlem Railroad, 565; Hudson River boats, 450.

Of the 4,446 bullocks yarded at Forty-fourth-street, this week, so far as we could ascertain their origin, 57 head came from New-York, 2,298 from Illinois, 936 from Ohio, 231 from Indiana, 499 from Iowa, 289 from Kentucky, 29 from Pennsylvania, and 77 from Missouri.

CATTLE MARKET YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

Irregular sales of near 500 cattle on Monday have again deranged and doubtless injured the market True, only a portion of the second or third-class sellers choose to thus break in upon the regular market, but the mere fact, to butchers, that cattle are sold at low rates on Monday, is enough for them to bear down hard on Tuesday. Monday buyers were bitten, however, this week. Not satisfied with the ordinary time of selling the cattle, a portion of the butchers were unwilling to wait until all the stock was in, but bought quite freely on Monday, paying from $3@$5 ₱ head more than the same cattle would have cost them on Wednesday. We trust the lesson will be a lasting one. This Monday market continues to be an absorbing theme at Forty-fourth-street, but, as already remarked, the more respectable portion of the buyers and sellers are opposed to it. If owners would do as one man we heard of during the week, the business would soon be stopped. He asked an officer of one of the routes terminating here if their road would bring his cattle down from Albany on Sunday, and was promptly informed it would. "Then," says the owner, "you cannot carry my stock."

Returning to the business at the yards, we find some 3,800 cattle on sale Tuesday morning, and as it was evident the supply was greater than the demand, at former rates, holders readily yielded about ½c. ₱ lb., allowing liberally on estimated weights. Business was far from brisk, and an unusually large number were left over for Wednesday. The third day was the hardest, for after a very slow, dragging market, with a further decline, some 150 head were left at so late an hour that we judge they were held over for another market. Some of the feeders bought small lots, but most of them were already supplied.

Taking the average of this week's sales, and setting down those of last week for comparison, we have the following:

	This Week.	Last Week.
Premium	None.	9c. @ 9¼c.
First quality	8½c.@ 9c.	9c. @ —
Medium to good	7½c.@ 8½c.	8¼c.@ 8¾c.
Poor quality	7¼c.@ 7½c.	7¾c.@ 8c.
Poorest quality	6½c.@ 7c.	7½c.@ 7¾c.
General selling prices	7½c.@ 8¼c.	8c. @ 9c.
Average of all sales	8c. @ —	8¼c.@ —

The decline probably averaged $5 ₱ head, which on the 4,446 cattle offered at Forty fourth street, amounts to over $22,000. Several parties lost heavily, buying upon the prices of former markets, and being compelled to sell out to-day at the above decline. Most of the cattle were sold by brokers on account of the original owners. That prince among cattle men, J. T. ALEXANDER, (doubtless a descendant of Alexander the Great,) has over 400 cattle here this week. He is sending in from 300 to 400 every week. One lot of Kentucky Durhams, fed by HUME, in Bourbon County, were extra fine, as will readily be perceived when we state that they averaged 9c. ₱ lb. in the hard market of this week.

Albany trade was comparatively dull, though the large number of 1,560 went East on Monday. Of the prospects for another week, we will only remark that butchers bought more than a week's supply, and still a few are unsold. 3,500 to 4,000 will suffice for the coming week, when strawberries will be at their hight, and lamb and green peas will be largely consumed.

The following notes of particular lots, embracing all classes, will convey an idea of the various transactions extending through the entire market:

SHEPARD & VAIL sold 65 just fair Iowa steers for PIERSON & JORDAN. Rated 7 cwt., and averaged 8¼c.

E. H. & E. N. SHEPARD run out 49 Illinois stillers for PARKS, BEACH & Co. They would dress say 6¾ cwt., and run out at 7c.@8c.

T. C. EASTMAN, for MONTGOMERY, 93 Ohio steers, common, 7¼ cwt., at 8c., and 30 prime Kentucky Durham steers for KENNEDY & Co. They were a very fine lot, 9⅜ cwt., fed by HUME in Bourbon County, and run out at 9c. B. LAWRENCE took 16 at $90 each. They were the finest lot on sale to-day, and have not been excelled for months.

WHITE & SON, for H. R. SMITH & Co., 84 Iowa cattle—a fair lot, at 8c. on 8 cwt.

W. E. DUDLEY sold, for L. MONTGOMERY, 60 Illinois steers, a good lot of 7⅜ cwt., at 8c.

S. G. WOODRUFF sold, for L. J. SIMMS, 79 fair Illinois steers of 7¼ cwt., at 8c.@8¼c. Also for SLAUGHTSMAN, 47 Illinois cattle, coarse steers and oxen, of 7 cwt., at 7c.@7¾c.

I. BUDLONG had 52 Illinois stillers for BEACH & WEED; rated 7⅜ cwt. and run out at 8c., or $60 each. A pretty fair lot of still cattle, going at $5 ₱ head less than last week.

BARNES & BLOOMER were selling a lot of 69 Iowa cattle for CHAMBER; good flesh, 7¼ cwt., and running out at 8¼c.

HAWKHURST & WALLING sold for J. F. COTTENGER, 59 light 6⅛ cwt. Michigan cattle at 7c.@8¼c.; all sold on Monday. Also, on their own account, 25 light, thin two year old steers, to go into the country, at $35, or near ½c.

J. A. MERRITT, for J. T. ALEXANDER, 100 decent, large Illinois steers of 7⅓ cwt., at 7½c.@8¾c., or ½c. less than last week.

S. ULERY sold 103 of J. T. ALEXANDER'S Illinois cattle—a nice lot of fat, heavy cattle, rated close to 9 cwt., although butchers would not allow that for them. They ran out at 8c. to near 9c.

MURRAY & GLOVER also had a lot of 94 good Illinois steers for ALEXANDER. They would dress 7 cwt., and sold for 8¼c.

C. CONGER sold a lot of 111 commonish Illinois cattle for J. T. ALEXANDER, at 8c., average 8¼c. on 7 cwt. All sold yesterday.

P. F. CARY bought 45 good strong Ohio cattle at the yards of BUSSEY. Rated 8 cwt., and retailing at an average of 8c.

H. HURD sold 80 Illinois cattle, bought of J. LEERY. They were a good lot of 7¾ cwt. steers, and averaged a trifle over 8c. A portion of them were still fed.

GEORGE AYRAULT sold 37 coarse stillers for COLVIN, of Syracuse. They were running out at 7c.@8¾c. on 7½ cwt.

H. MYERS, for HOFFAKER & BERRY, 65 Illinois cattle, of good flesh, rated 7¾ cwt., at 8c @9c. Also for J. MCCULLUM, 30 Indiana steers, a good lot, 7¾ cwt., which run out at 8c.@9c. Both lots were fine cattle, even and fat.

J. H. WILLIAMS sold, on his own account, 65 good Illinois Steers, of 7½ cwt., at 8c.@9c

MILCH COWS.

A decline in beef usually affects the Cow market. Such is the case now. Cows sell slowly, though at about the figures of a few weeks past, except that fewer good ones are now in market. Sales were made, to-day, as low as $22 50 each, and so up to $40 for good cows. There are more on hand than are wanted.

VEAL CALVES.

There are fewer calves this week and they sell quicker, at a slight advance. Very few of the best calves bring 4½c., but good calves were plenty at 4c. ₱ lb., live weight. We have seldom seen such good calves sold at as low prices as during the past two weeks. Fair veals can be bought to-day at 3½c. and poor ones at 3c. All sold.

SHEEP.

An increase over last week of 1,100 head, mostly lambs, the greater portion of which are from New-Jersey, although one lot of 172 came from Delaware. Sheep are worth 3c.@4c. ₱ lb., live weight, according to quality; if extra fat they will bring 4¼c. Lambs sold at $3@$4 50 each, or 5½c.@6c. ₱ lb., live weight. We quote a decline of ½c. ₱ lb. on lambs, while sheep sell about as last week. Pelts are worth 18c.@ 20c. each, and Lamb-skins 35c.@44c.

BROWNING received the following lots during the last week: From Ohio—305, by F. Campbell; 198, W. Tway; 171, W. G. Thompson; 193 Palmer & Burdell; 199, J. D. Maxie; 197, N. Mitchell; 278, W. Beebe; 211, J. Mitchell; 200, L. Ewing; 175, H. Ames; 166, C. Mitchell. From New-Jersey—41, P. Brewer; 355, G. B. Holcombe; 210, A. Robbins; 47, Lindebury & Sutton; 48, T. Brutten; 80, A. Snyder; 224, L. Bellis; 14, E. Hunt; 77, E. L. Abbott; 42, P. Bellis; 53, J. Cornell; 26, P. A. Bloom; 27, J. G. Schomp; 26, N. W. Abbott; 24, W. Shields. From Pennsylvania—334, H. Branden; 205, W. Myers. From Indiana—351, J. Simons; 169, Simons & Coon. From New-York—100, I. Estes; 100, E. Reynolds. From Delaware—172 by W. Myers. Total, 5,023.

R. H. HUME sold:

86 sheep	$274 77	205 sheep	$743 00
100 sheep	308 50	259 sheep	840 00
157 sheep	644 12	127 sheep	490 00
198 sheep	716 38	97 sheep	351 00
147 sheep	575 00		
Totals		1,376	$4,863 15

Average, $3 53.

THOS. C. LARKIN sold:

67 sheep	$235 00	198 sheep	$722 57
5 sheep	36 00	117 sheep	353 50
196 sheep	752 50	197 sheep	714 12
Totals		780	$2,813 69

Average, $3 61.

319 N. J. sheep and lambs, for G. B. Holcombe	$1,192 65
41 N. J. lambs, for P. Brewer	166 50
81 N. J. lambs, for A. Snyder	251 50
34 N. J. lambs, for S. B. Holcombe	121 07
213 N. J. lambs, for L. Bellis	830 88
77 N. J. lambs, for E. L. Abbott	283 75
14 N. J. lambs, for E. Hunt	49 00
42 N. J. lambs, for Peter & Williams	147 00
26 N. J. lambs, for P. A. Bloom	97 50
333 Ohio sheep, for H. Braden	949 50
141 Ohio sheep, for J. Conway	456 50
167 Ohio sheep for W. B. Beebe	501 00
200 Ohio sheep, for L. Ewing	729 62
53 N. J. lambs, for J. Cornell	217 25
175 Ohio sheep, for H. Ames	535 50
28 N. J. lambs, for J. G. Schomp	105 50
26 N. J. lambs, for N. W. Abbott	78 00
24 N. J. lambs, for W. Shields	84 00
1,997	$6,996 72

Average $3 50 ₱ head. The 659 New-Jersey lambs brought $3 69 each.

WEST & HART sold 650 sheep and lambs at an average of $3 75 ₱ head.

ALLERTON received 585 sheep and lambs, which sold at rates reported above, except that the lambs were not as good, and run out at $1 75@$3 50 each.

At O'BRIEN'S, 889 sheep and lambs were received, as follows; From New-York, 17. G Wilson; 11, S. BECKWITH; 115, TEATS & BECKWITH; 9, Capt. HORTON; 12, C. CLUM. From New-Jersey—70, T. COLEMAN; 22, B. LAWRENCE; 59, E. ALLAIRE; 12, H. WHITLOCK; 24, A. M. ALLAIRE; 23, J. STILWELL; 82, R. BILLIS; 31, W. M. MATHERAT; 60, F. BRUTTON. From Ohio—206, J. T. HAMMOND; 136, J. M. CURDY.

Sales were made by MCGRAW & O'BRIEN as follows:

61 sheep & lambs	$252 00	36 lambs	$179 00
58 sheep & lambs	226 00	12 lambs	49 88
206 sheep & lambs	743 25	24 lambs	110 00
17 lambs	60 37	9 lambs	27 00
70 lambs	335 87	18 lambs	83 25
22 lambs	107 50		
11 lambs	35 00	544	$2,209 37

McCARTY & O'BRIEN sold:

12 lambs	$38 00	28 lambs	$140 00
56 lambs	215 00	27 lambs	114 75
31 lambs	124 00	135 sheep	432 18
32 lambs	156 00		
		321	$1,221 05

CHAMBERLAIN received 2,375 sheep and 1,341 lambs during the week, which were sold by KASE & MCPHERSON, JUDD & BINGHAM, A. VAN WERT, W. S. CHAMBERLAIN, and owners, as follows:

125 sheep	$5 00	10 lambs	$5 00
170 sheep	4 25	66 lambs	4 50
277 sheep	4 00	50 lambs	4 37½
147 sheep	3 87½	256 lambs	4 00
254 sheep	3 75	193 lambs	3 75
363 sheep	3 50	139 lambs	3 56¼
223 sheep	3 37½	46 lambs	3 50
212 sheep	3 25	112 lambs	3 25
215 sheep	3 00	219 lambs	3 12½
211 sheep	2 75	225 lambs	3 00
178 sheep	2 50	31 lambs	2 50

SWINE.

Prices have declined ½c.@¾c. ₱ lb., in consequence of large receipts. The market is dull for everything but light fat hogs, and the demand is not brisk for these. Over 6,000 have been sent here during the week, some of which remain unsold.

G. W. DORMAN, Commission Broker at the Fortieth-street yards, reports prices, for the current week, as follows:

	Live.	Dressed.
Corn Hogs—Prime	4¾c.@4¾c.	5¾c.@5¾c.
Corn Hogs—Medium	4¾c.@4¾c.	5¾c.@5¾c.
Corn Hogs—Light and fat	4¾c.@4¾c.	5¾c.@5¾c.
Still Hogs	3¾c.@3¾c.	4¾c.@4¾c.

Hogs selling slow, except light prime hogs for market butchers.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	June 15
Parana	Galway	New-York	June 18
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	June 19
Nina	Liverpool	New-York	June 19
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	June 22
John Bell	Glasgow	Quebec	June 22
Arago	Southampton	New-York	June 26
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	June 26
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	June 29
Anglia	Galway	Boston	July 6
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	July 3
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 10
Prince Albert	Galway	Boston	July 16
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	July 17
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	July 24
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	July 31
Melacca	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Aug. 7
Bangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4

FROM AMERICA.

Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	June 29
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	June 29
Jura	Quebec	Liverpool	June 29
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	July 3
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	July 6
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	July 6
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	July 10
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	July 13
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	July 13
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	July 17
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	July 24
Arago	New-York	Southampton	July 24
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	July 27
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 10

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships *Bavaria* and *City of Baltimore*, will close at the New-York Post-office, on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Mails close at the Post-office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. (Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland.")

North Mails close at	8 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
South Mails close at	8 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails, (via Erie Railroad)	8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at	8 A. M. 3 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

On Sunday, all mails close at 2:30 P. M.

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HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, 26th and THURSDAY, 27th June, at 11 o'clock each day, at the residence of Gen. James Watson Webb, at Tarrytown, N. Y., previous to his departure for Brazil:

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—THE PATRIOT'S DREAM—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—ROTHERMEL'S "PICTURE FOR THE TIMES," AND MUSICAL SOIREE.

SOUTHERN, No. 763 Broadway—Church's Painting, 'THE NORTH'—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By our dispatches from Washington, we are informed definitely of Gen. SCOTT's plan of the campain. His purpose is to avoid a general engagement, but by the concentration of immense bodies of Federal troops, to force the rebel army to retreat from the Border States. In doing this, he relies upon the coöperation of the loyal citizens of the Border States. By a demonstration against the ports of the Gulf States from the sea, he expects that the troops composing the rebel army will be recalled to their respective States, and that, finding themselves powerless to take the offensive against the superior forces of Government troops, the rebels will be compelled to accept terms from Washington, and return to their allegiance. The steamer *Guy*, having returned from her trip down the Potomac, reports that on Tuesday she went to Matthias Point, in company with the *Pawnee*, and discovered that the Confederates, to the number of about 800, had arrived, and were encamped about a mile from the Point, near a marsh. The *Pawnee* opened fire upon them, and they fled in all directions.

On Monday a party from the *Monticello* landed at a point up the Rappahannock. While at a residence of a citizen, they were attacked by a party of rebels, and eight of the party were wounded, one mortally, one severely and six slightly. The *Monticello* opened a fire of shells upon the rebels, killing and wounding a number. They fled precipitately. The *Quaker City* had a short engagement on Monday with some rebel dragoons, while cruising in Lynn Haven Bay. One of the boat's crew was killed, but a few shells dispersed the rebels. The gun-boat *Union*, while off Charleston, took the ship *Amelia* from Liverpool bound for Charleston with a cargo of contraband of war. Fifty refugees came up from Norfolk to Fortress Monroe on Monday under a flag of truce.

News from Hagerstown, Md., states that Gov. WISE has diverged his line of attack upon Gen. MCCLELLAN'S column, and has gone to Lewisburgh with 4,000 men, to repel the expedition said to have gone up the Kanawha River. Col. JACKSON entered the neck, opposite Williamsport, on Tuesday, with five regiments of rebel troops. At Bunker's Hill and Martinsburgh, 8,000 Virginia troops are lying there. Gen. JOHNSTON'S force at Winchester does not exceed 10,000 men.

Special dispatches from Grafton state that Col. McCOOK'S German regiment moved to Phillippa on Tuesday. Sergeant DUNHAM, of the Ninth Indiana Regiment, and an old companion of KIT CARSON'S, returned on Tuesday, after having been inside the enemy's lines. He reports their number to be 6,500, including 500 cavalry. They have plenty of guns, but they are of a miscellaneous character. The rebels swear they will give no quarter.

A schooner, the *Aid*, of Mobile, has been seized by the *Niagara*—she was wrecking an English ship which has been ashore since last Spring. The Captain and crew were allowed to depart on the schooner's boats. At Pass a L'Outre the sloop-of-war *Brooklyn* was blockading the Pass. Ten large vessels were aground on the Bar. In port at Key West were the United States flag-ship *Mississippi*, *Crusader*, *Mohawk* and *R. R Cuyler*, also steamers *Suwance*, *Salvor*, of Tampa, and schooner *Wanderer*. The last three are prizes. The *Mississippi* left Pensacola on the 15th, but grounded going out of the harbor. The *Mount Vernon* and *Crusader* got her off without any injury. The *Parkersburgh* also sailed the 19th, and on the 25th passed schooner *Forest King* bound for New-York.

The United States steam-transport *Chesapeake*, arrived at this port yesterday morning, from Tortugas *vid* Key West. Capt. HOFFMAN, of the *Parkersburgh*, reports the troops at Fort Pickens all well. Off Pensacola the United States frigate *Sabine*, gun-boat *Huntsville*, and storeship *Release* were anchored. The sloop-of-war *St. Louis* arrived off Pensacola on the 2d inst., from Tortugas. A negro who had been picked up from a raft, states that 3,000 Secessionists had left Pensacola, and were much in want of provisions, and that the heavy guns on Fort McRae had been removed and placed on the water batteries.

There are some curious rumors from East Tennessee. The Convention has adjourned *sine die*, after appointing a Committee to ask that East Tennessee be allowed to secede peaceably from the State, or, at all events, remain neutral. It is also stated that there were four in the Convention for Union to one against it. Seven Germans, deserters from New-Orleans, have arrived at Knoxville. They had received no pay for two months. The Memphis Banks have loaned their own notes to the value of $195,000 for secession purposes.

In the Richmond Convention, an ordinance to organize a Guerilla Volunteer force in Northwestern Virginia had been introduced and referred. The Convention had passed an act to relieve the banks from specie payments, and the subject of repudiating all bonds held in loyal States was debated, and laid over for future consideration.

Efforts are being made in Georgia to procure subscriptions to the Cotton Loan. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS had been addressing the citizens in behalf of it.

The three soldiers of the Connecticut Regiment, who had been seized through the artifices of two female Secessionists, have arrived in Richmond.

The Sixteenth Regiment New-York Volunteers, Col. THOS. A. DAVIS, arrived here from Albany, yesterday forenoon, and took their departure for Washington at 5 P. M. Previous to their departure, they were presented with a beautiful Regimental flag, the gift of Mrs. J. HOWLAND. The regiment has a full complement of hardy men, is thoroughly equipped, and, being commanded by a graduate of West Point, who has seen service in Mexico, will no doubt do credit to the Empire State.

The Vermont Republican State Convention yesterday nominated for Governor, FREDERICK HALLBROOK, of Brattleboro; for Lieut.-Gov, LEVI UNDERWOOD, of Burlington; and for Treasurer, J. P. PAGE, of Rutland. A resolution was adopted, recommending the suspension of old party lines, and in favor of uniting in a vigorous support of the Government.

The Pony Express, with news from San Francisco of the 15th, passed Fort Kearney at 11 o'clock Monday morning. The Breckinridge State Convention adjourned on the 13th inst., without making any nomination, as it was expected that a violent reaction would take place in the North against President LINCOLN and his war policy; if so, they were in hope of uniting a large portion of the Douglas and Bell-Everett parties upon a common basis of opposition to the Administration. The substance of the Platform is, "the Union and the Constitution, but disunion rather than war."

A destructive fire occurred yesterday in the village of Flushing. The hardware and stove store of Mr. EDWARD EAGLER, and the large dry goods and variety store of Messrs PECK & FAIRWEATHER, on Main street, adjoining, were totally destroyed, with a portion of both their stocks in trade. A large conflagration was at one time feared, there being a strong breeze blowing and the buildings being nearly all of wood. The two fire-engine companies in the town did excellent service, and the company from Newtown was also promptly on hand to render assistance in quelling the flames. The property was insured.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening, a copy of resolutions passed by the Union Defence Committee was received through the Mayor, stating that their funds were nearly exhausted, and wished the various regiments to be notified accordingly.

In the Surrogate's Court a decree was yesterday entered, in pursuance of the decision of the Surrogate, admitting the Blankman will to probate. At General Term of the Supreme Court the case of JOHN B. HOLMES, convicted of forgery at the General Sessions, was heard on appeal. Decision was reserved.

The attempted self-destruction of Mr. GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer of the New-York Central Company, at Albany, yesterday, produced considerable sensation in the Stock Exchange, and a temporary decline of ¼@1 ℔ cent in the Stock of the Company, closing 73¼@73½ ℔ cent. Other Stocks were dull at the close of the day. Exchange on London held with a little more firmness, since the receipt of $2,000,000 additional gold from England and France.

Prices of Flour and Wheat were again reduced yesterday, and free sales were made. Less activity was discernible in Corn and Cotton, but each was firm. Provisions were dull and heavy. Groceries were inactive, as were also Metals, Oils, Hides, Leather, Fish, Hay, Hemp, Seeds, Spices and Whalebone. Whisky was cheaper. Hops and Tobacco were in fair demand. Freights were somewhat brisker, with 538 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock Markets have been largely supplied this week. Beeves number 4,845, which is more than are wanted in the hight of strawberries and green peas. A decline of ½c., or about $5 ℔ head, is noted in the market report. Trade was dull. Milch cows and veal calves remain unchanged. Sheep sell as last week but lambs are 25c ℔ head lower and very plenty; over 10,000 sheep and lambs have been received during the week. Hogs are in excess of present wants, and near ½c. cheaper.

The Approaching Campaign in Virginia.

We do not profess to know the military programme of the Government for the campaign in Virginia; we will, therefore, briefly submit our own.

The forces under the command of MCCLELLAN will move through the mountains towards the valley of Virginia, by the leading routes which we have already indicated from time to time in sufficient detail—that is, by way of the Great Kanawha, and along the State turnpike west of New River, to the Virginia and Tennessee Road at Newbern, with one division; and by the way of Grafton, to Beverley, and thence to the Virginia Central Railroad west of Staunton—so as to seize and hold the two great railroad lines leading from the west and southwest to Richmond—with the other. We trust that, simultaneously with this movement, Gen. CADWALLADER will cross the Potomac and enter Virginia at Williamsport, and rescue the Union men of Berkeley and Jefferson counties; while Gen. KEIM, crossing below the Point of Rocks, moves upon Leesburgh, and lifts the yoke of military despotism from the necks of the loyal and unarmed citizens of Loudon. The first of these divisions of Gen. PATTERSON'S command will move up the Valley of Virginia, on the west side of the Blue Mountains, towards Staunton, and give to Brigadier-Gen. WISE an opportunity to use that flaming sword of his, which it has been the ambition of his turbulent life to wave on some field of bloody battle. The second division of Gen. PATTERSON'S command will operate along the eastern base of the Blue Ridge, hovering upon the right flank of BEAUREGARD, as he retires sullenly upon Richmond before the advancing and overwhelming central column of Gen. DIX. These two divisions of Gen. PATTERSON'S command, thus separated only by the Blue Ridge, of which they will hold all the passes, will afford each other reciprocal support, and cover the whole ground from the Great Valley of Virginia to that occupied by the central army advancing from Washington. In the meantime, Gen. BUTLER, avoiding the fortifications of the Peninsula, will inaugurate an independent, but simultaneous movement from Newport's News on the south side of James River, seizing the Norfolk and Petersburgh Railroad, and holding the principal line of communication between the rebel forces at Norfolk and those at Richmond.

The advance of all these columns should, of course, be nearly simultaneous, and it should be coincident with the action, so as to obtain the moral and political support of the loyal Convention and the Provisional Government of Virginia, now established at Wheeling, under whose auspices, and at whose urgent solicitation, the entire movement of these six great armies, converging upon Richmond, the central seat of treason, should be inaugurated. This simultaneous movement from so many points, by so many different routes, will prevent the possibility of any powerful combination of the insurgent forces, and must compel them—deficient, as they are, in all the material essential to the effective movement of a great army—to draw rapidly back within their Richmond intrenchments, which we are told they are now forming, and arming with heavy batteries, all the way from below Rockett's, sweeping round the rolling spurs of Shockoe Hill to the cliffs on the north bank of James River, below the Inlet Locks.

We are not prepared to believe that the rebel leaders at Manassas Junction really contemplate any general attack on the lines of the Federal troops now covering the Capital; and we are disposed to regard the menacing demonstrations of which we are daily advised, as not intended for anything more serious than to delay the apprehended advance on Richmond, and win time for making the preparations needed to dispute and delay the southward march of our armies as long as possible. The return of a company of cavalry and a battalion of infantry from Winchester to Harper's Ferry, since the retreat from that point, and the burning of the bridge across the Shenandoah, are measures characteristic only of a continued retrogade movement. An army intending to hold its ground, and to keep in a condition to move at pleasure, does not destroy the large bridges on its route, or obstruct the lateral roads in the region which it intends to occupy.

Such a combined and concentrated movement as we have outlined, accompanied by the earnest proclamation of Gov. PIERPONT, exhorting and commanding the support of all loyal citizens to aid the authority of the State of Virginia and the Federal Government to repel and drive out beyond the limits of the Commonwealth the ruffian soldiery and insolent invaders of her honored soil, from the insurgent States of the South—cannot fail to be respected. Many young men, inexperienced, misled, and now in arms, as they witness the rebel forces retreating before the bayonets of loyal Virginians, and the true men of the North and West, urged by the voice and counsel of the Governor and Convention, will desert the ranks of treason and return to their allegiance, and perhaps range themselves again under the flag of their great, powerful and ever-merciful country.

Such a movement—well planned in its detail, and rapidly and skillfully executed—we are confident will lead to the military demoralization of the rebels; who, thus driven, rapidly and suddenly, back upon Richmond, and there surrounded, will, we believe, be compelled to capitulate without exhibiting to the world the horrors of a protracted seige, and the terrible carnage of a general assault.

The Old Dominion and the New.

The new Governor of Virginia appointed by the late convention, has called an extra session of the Legislature, to meet at Wheeling on Monday next. The meeting of this body will be a new thing in the history of this country. It will be the first session of a Legislature in a seceded State, under a decree of the people, repudiating and deposing their former government on account of its treason, and reorganizing under the Constitution. The presence of the loyal forces in Virginia have enabled the people of that State who preserved their allegiance, to maintain their position, and hold the Old Dominion to her place in the Union. When Gov. LETCHER and his associates went over to secession, it did not enter into their calculations that they would be superseded by a new dynasty, that would prevent them from striking from the national flag the star that Washington and his great compeers placed there. They did not take into the account that their own people, whom they were betraying, would, by an assertion of the original powers vested in them, repudiate their action, revoke their commissions, and strip them of official trust and authority. In their haste to destroy the Union, they overlooked the loyalty west of the mountains, that had no sympathy with secession, and that execrated the treason that hurried Virginia into rebellion.

The meeting of this Legislature is the beginning of a system which will sooner or later be inaugurated in all the seceded States, the practical effect of which will be the reconstruction of the Union upon its original basis, through the agency of the loyalty still extant in them all. There are true men enough in Tennessee to form a State Government, and when the Union forces shall be advanced southward, down the valley of the Mississippi, a Convention of the people, following the example of Virginia, will construct a new State Government as an integral part of the great American Republic. North Carolina will probably be next to fall into line, and thus the process will go on, as the national forces move southward, until all the States shall occupy their former position in the Union.

It is scarcely to be presumed, however, that JEFF. DAVIS or Gov. LETCHER will regard this action of Western Virginia with indifference. The new Government is a matter of too much importance, too significant as a precedent, and promises to be too serious in results, to allow of its being inaugurated without a struggle to prevent it, and we may therefore look for the march of a rebel army in the direction of Wheeling. It is due to the people of that region that they should be efficiently supported by United States troops. They have suffered and hazarded too much, and their action in favor of the Union is too important, to be neglected now. Whatever forces may be sent against them should be met by Government soldiers in sufficient numbers to guarantee their perfect security. The presence of Gen. MCCLELLAN and his army is a pledge to this effect.

Abraham Lincoln, LL. D.

The Trustees of Columbia College, at their Annual Commencement, held yesterday at the Academy of Music, most happily struck the chord of public feeling, by conferring on ABRAHAM LINCOLN the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. The announcement of the act, by the President of the College, from the stage, to the immense and brilliant audience, male and female, which its Annual Commencement always gathers, though taking them by surprise, was caught up at once and received with shouts of enthusiasm, the band instantly interrupting the accustomed gravity of the ceremonial by bursting into the National air.

We are informed, and it is but due to the Trustees of the College to state, that this act of respect,—honoring themselves not less than its recipient,—was not rendered to President LINCOLN, solely by reason of his eminent political station,—although academic precedents of high authority at Oxford and other seats of learning, would amply justify it. The Trustees are almost without exception, gentlemen grave in years, and very little identified with party politics of any stripe. It is even doubtful whether a majority of their number voted with the Republican Party at the last election. Nor was their present act the result of any blind enthusiasm, or sympathetic feeling kindled by the existing war. The nomination of President LINCOLN to this Degree, though publicly conferred only yesterday, was made, as we are informed, in the Board of Trustees, as early as the second of April last, and, as it happens, by one of the oldest and most conservative members of the body. It was made at the first meeting of the Trustees, after the President had announced to the nation, in his Inaugural Address, the vital, fundamental, political truth, that our Government was a Union and not a Confederation—that it was a single, united organism, and not a mere *congeries* of petty communities, loosely and feebly associated, and liable at any moment, in their own mere caprice, to dispersion and disintegration.

In that vigorous constitutional document, Mr. LINCOLN aimed a death-blow at secession, the bitter fountain of all the evils that now distress the country. This was the signal service in the domain of political science, which justly earned for him from this venerable body the highest academic honor in their gift.

If the mere military service of rough old BLUCHER at Waterloo were fitly rewarded at Oxford by the same academic distinction, surely the sturdy champion of the great conservative constitutional truth which protects and saves the integrity of a continent, was not unduly honored.

The Western Military Department.

The army destined for operation in Western Virginia is organized and fairly in the field; and Gen. MCCLELLAN is in command in person. We hear of him, by telegraph, at Grafton, where he has just issued an admirable proclamation to his troops, reminding them of the sacred duties of their campaign, of which the following is the key-note: "Bear in mind that you are in the country of friends, not of enemies; that you are here to protect, not to destroy."

In all of his proclamations, and in all of his movements, Gen. MCCLELLAN has shown himself to possess the qualities of a statesman as well as of a true soldier. He is now to be actively engaged in the most difficult duty of the campaign. He has a large and important field of operations, embracing the entire western half of the State of Virginia, and involving possibly a descent into East Tennessee with a division of his army. He has to conduct hostilities in a region of most mixed sentiments, where friends and enemies so commingle that it will often be impossible to know whom to strike and whom to spare. But, theoretically, he is in a loyal region, and his grand duty is to conciliate, and restore the authority of the Union, and the functions of a legitimate State Government, as he advances.

With all his admitted abilities, Gen. MCCLELLAN has a work on his hands that will tax his utmost powers. He must give his presence and all his powers, administrative and executive, to his advancing army and to the half million people among whom he must reconstruct governments, while he expels enemies or disarms them of their prejudices. The time has come, therefore, when the curtailment of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S hitherto very extended military department must be made. A proper supervision of the large area of the West, whose chief interest centres at Cairo, and of the still larger area west of the Mississippi, now the theatre of active hostilities, in which the fate of Missouri is involved, is no longer possible; and an immediate subdivision of duties is imperative.

Personal and professional justice, no less than public policy, dictate the change we here suggest. Gen. PRENTISS, at Cairo, has proved himself a bold, skillful and prudent commander. He has filled the measure of public expectation—in no single instance having erred, so far as the country knows, either in counsel or action. Of Gen. LYON and Col. BLAIR, in Missouri, fully as much, or even more, may be said; for they have had far more embarrassing obstacles to contend with. They have been surrounded by traitors from the start, plotting not only public treason but their secret assassination. They have had to contend with a hostile Government and Legislature, holding all the powers and revenues of a great State in their hands, devising schemes to crush the loyal sentiment that these two commanders were striving to preserve and utilize for national defence. They have been far removed from the seat of Government, and disheartened by delays in furnishing the volunteer army that their zeal had got together with clothing, food and arms. And in addition to these difficulties, they have had to cut the gordian knot of a mistaken policy that a superior (Gen. HARNEY) had tied around the State.

How has the Department of Missouri been administered? The cordial and universal verdict of the people, in favor of LYON and BLAIR, is the sufficient answer. If ever men earned a *brevet* by meritorious service, these officers have. They have crushed treason and saved a State, and have done it despite obstacles that few men could have successfully grappled with. Are not these distinguished leaders competent to all the work of patriots west of the Mississippi River? Let Camp Jackson and Booneville reply.

It has astonished and offended many that Gen. MCCLELLAN'S department should have been intended to embrace the fields of duty occupied by Gen. PRENTISS and by LYON and BLAIR, who have neither needed nor received the supervision that was nominally put over them. In the case of Missouri, it is notorious that every movement there that has so excited the applause and enthusiasm of the country, had its inception in the counsels of LYON and BLAIR, was inspired by their genius, and consummated by their soldierly skill—too quickly executed, perhaps, to please some who would have trafficked in their brilliant abilities.

We have heard no reason assigned for the stretch of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S authority over Missouri—an order that was made only about four weeks ago—save that Gen. LYON and Col. BLAIR were advancing in popular favor a little more rapidly than was well pleasing to selfish political speculators of the West. This miserable jealousy, we have heard, but can scarcely credit it, actually obtruded itself upon the Cabinet, and was only pacified by the extension of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S department nominally over Missouri, that he might share, and to that extent detract from, the honors of the young western leaders. We trust, for the credit of Government, that this is not true. But, true or not, the people will protect the honor and fame of those whom a petty jealousy would stab; and now that there is an obvious necessity for the curtailment of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S very large department, the country will watch with eager interest the subdivisions that are ordered, and see whether political or personal intrigue will dare to deprive those efficient leaders of honors so splendidly earned.

PUBLIC CREDIT NORTH AND SOUTH.—In war, all things else being equal, the length of purse of the respective parties is the measure of their endurance. The credit of belligerents is put to the severest tests. Under the pressure now existing, a forced sale of Louisiana bonds recently in New-Orleans only realized for them ten per cent. of the amounts called for by their face. Tennessee and Virginia bonds fluctuate between 35 and 40, North Carolina only reaches 50, and neither Mississippi, Florida nor Arkansas could buy a yard of jeans, a side of bacon or a bushel of corn on the strength of their public credit. And the Southern Confederacy, so called, is compelled in its financial desperation to borrow cotton in the hope of a market to keep their treasonable concern in motion. In contrast with this, the State of New-York, advertising for a loan of $700,000 to meet a deficiency in the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund, has nearly $3,000,000 offered at rates varying from par to 4.50 premium, the lowest bid accepted being at a premium of 1.38.

Abuses of the Franking Privilege.

We are glad to see indications of an effort on the part of the Post-office Department to put an end to the gross abuses which are becoming chronic in the franking privilege. Several members of Congress have ostentatiously devoted themselves for some weeks to franking letters from volunteers at Washington to their friends at home, and the newspapers have dealt in unmeasured eulogy of their self-denying devotion to the wants of the army. If they would contribute out of their own pockets money enough to pay the postage, they would be entitled to this commendation; but the simple sacrifice of such portion of their time as may be required to defraud the Government out of the amount, scarcely establishes a claim to this extravagant laudation.

The law expressly forbids such an abuse of the franking privilege. The right to frank letters conferred upon members of Congress, is itself an abuse which ought to be stopped. The Government should pay the postage of members, if the public service requires it. But the law has been careful to prevent the abuse of this right, by limiting its exercise to the objects for which it is granted. As quoted by our Washington correspondent, it expressly declares, that

"If any person shall frank any letter or *letters, other than those written by himself, or by his order, on the business of his office*, he shall, on conviction thereof, *pay a fine of ten dollars.*"

If this law were rigidly enforced, a good many of our members of Congress would find their salaries insufficient to pay their fines. But there is no good reason why it should not be. It is a just and salutary law—one, moreover, which is absolutely necessary to protect the Postal Department from endless and ruinous depredation. It seems just that soldiers should be allowed to write letters to their friends without paying postage; but the Government, if it takes this view of the subject, should appropriate money for that object. Let postage stamps be delivered, under stringent regulations, to each regiment, for the payment of postage on the letters of its members.

Impunity of Rebels.

A dispatch from Washington announced, this morning, that "somebody cut the telegraph wires from Arlington to the Departments, yesterday." To which is added the assuring clause, "a close watch has been instituted *since*." Such vigilance a grateful country will applaud.

But the presence of an enemy within the camp of the Federal Army at Washington, strolling about unobserved and undisturbed, finding opportunity to cut telegraph wires, on the tick of which the touching off of a hundred fuses may be waiting, on the untied tongue of which the safety of Washington itself may depend, is calculated to give anything but comfort to the hearts of the American people. The institution of a "close watch" after this careless incident, did not, however, much as we may be suprised at it, altogether prevent the recurrence of similar acts, for yesterday afternoon we learned the wires had been cut on another line near Washington, communicating with other camps.

But this is not all. The interference with our telegraph wires, right in our camp, by daring rebels, is surpassed in impudence by spies who have come into Washington and gone deliberately to work, either by personal inspection or by tampering with Federal officers, to get complete sketches of every fortification and every camp in and around Washington. The dispatches of yesterday, which told us of this wire-cutting between Arlington and the Departments, contained this further information, that "a spy was seized near the Fourteenth Regiment camp—maps and plans of our encampments, were found upon him in profusion."

Now let us say that, in our opinion, war was never so leniently waged since the world began, as this one has been by the Federal Government. It fully justifies the sarcasm of the French *bon mot*, that it is indeed "a very *civil* war." The Federal Government has, from the beginning of the treason, been infested with spies. They occupied Cabinet seats under BUCHANAN, and they have not been cleared out of all the Departments yet. They go at large daily in Washington, are protected in person and property, and are ready to stab the Government on every opportunity. It is a crime against liberty and law to spare these villains; and the country is beginning to ask of their rulers, in tones not mild and forbearing as heretofore, How long will you abuse our patience, by refusing to hang traitors that flout their treason in the nation's face?

ANOTHER BRITISH BLUNDER.—Our European advices instruct us that large bodies of English troops are in motion for Canada; that the *Great Eastern* has been secured for their transportation; and that in addition to the number of frigates already detailed to reinforce the squadron in our waters, a fleet of gun-boats is to be forthwith dispatched. This formidable preparation for contingencies never in the slightest degree likely to occur, may well excite our surprise; but it certainly excites none of that alarm which the English Press and people seem to anticipate. The London papers are filled with sedatives for apprehensions, which they assume will thrill the American mind with terror at the news of these demonstrations. But while we are quite sure the display of military and naval power is uncalled for by any conceivable exigency, and that the pretended fear of hostile incursions into Canada, from the American side, is the shallowest of pretences, we can safely assert that these movements are witnessed here with thorough indifference; as much so, indeed, as if the shipment was away from rather than into the adjoining colonies. It is probable no Englishman will ever learn to comprehend the genius and character of our people. If the manifestation of indignant feeling at the cool unfriendliness of John Bull in our day of emergency be received as an evidence of fear on the part of this people, the fact proves how impossible it is to penetrate the stolid self-conceit and prejudice of our venerable ancestor by any direct appeal. That manifestation was indeed the highest evidence of the rash and almost reckless spirit of our population. There was even an unreasonable eagerness to accept the attitude of the British Government as a just cause of war; and foolish men, prompted by designing ones, labored earnestly to work up the masses to a fighting pitch of Anglophobia. It has only been the amended and chastened temper of the English themselves that has rendered this effort vain; and we are quite sure the coming of armies to Canada as numerous as that of XERXES, and of fleets as formidable as the Armada, will excite no other emotion here than of momentary surprise, followed by permanent indifference.

AN EYE FOR AN EYE—THE WAR OF SAVAGES—The news from the Virginia State Convention, now sitting at Richmond, is somewhat interesting, as it tends to develop the total madness that controls the Southern heart, and is preparing the unhappy people of the Confederate States for a horrible doom. It is announced that the Convention have under consideration an ordinance for organizing a guerilla system of warfare against the enemies of the State, which means its own Union citizens and the Federal troops wherever found. The practical effect of this ordinance will be to condemn to death every Unionists "without clergy and without jury," to relieve their murderers from any penalty incurred by technicality of law, or perhaps from the evil consequence of any unwitting mistake, in the taking off of these public enemies. There is to be a general carnival of butchery—pure and simple—such as civilized nations have never tolerated, and only devils and Secessionists could have devised.

We are not alarmed by these barbarous threats. We are not surprised by them. We expect to see them adopted and carried into execution by Virginians. The cup must be filled—and it will be, till it runs over and spills blood upon all the land—and then the final reckoning will come.

It has never occurred to these barbarous miscreants who have plunged the South into rebellion, that war is a two-handed game; and that our Government has been too loth to teach them that lesson. Our Government takes prisoners and releases them. The Richmond *Examiner*, of last week, boasts in regard to a certain company of Confederate scouts, that "they never take any prisoners."

But war, we repeat, is a two-sided game, and indiscriminate butchery a double-edged sword. And if every Southern soldier is "a gentleman," and every Northern soldier a mendicant or a mercenary, which side will lose most in the contest of barbarities? And when massacre to all the foe is proclaimed by Virginia, who will spare the servile magazine which can, any week, blow the rebel land to perdition.

GEN. SCOTT'S PLAN OF THE CAMPAIGN.—We have obtained from a very reliable military source in Washington, what appears to be the most intelligible exposition yet given of Gen. SCOTT'S plan of the campaign. It will be found among our dispatches this morning, and will arrest public attention.

One characteristic marks this supposed programme which is a peculiarity of every plan that our great Chieftain has ever devised. It will infallibly be successful, if carried out. It is briefly this: To concentrate troops in immense masses along the northern line of the Confederate States, protecting Washington and holding all the armies of JEFF. DAVIS in check that he has drained the South to bring into Virginia. And then when the fit time comes and the season of the year will favor it, to drop large armies down on the seaboard and Gulf coast of the Confederate States, menacing them at every exposed point. In this way, the armies in Virginia are to be drawn away to repel a more serious danger near home; and the Union is to be restored as the Confederate armies retreat, until their cause is finally lost by demoralization, and without any great battles or bloodshed.

The chief error in this plan is its delay of execution. The descent on the coast of the Confederates could have been well advanced by this time, and safely conducted. And whenever made, the rebel armies will abandon Virginia and retreat to defend their own homes.

GENUINE PATRIOTISM.—Senator JOHNSON, of Tennessee, was serenaded on the evening of his arrival at Washington, on which occasion he made a brief speech, concluding as follows:

"They may confiscate my little property I own in Tennessee. My life may be required to lay upon the altar of my country, but let my country be saved! She is right, and right and justice must prevail while the stars and stripes continue to float over us."

We, of the Northern States, where all are loyal, know little of the actual hazards which men in the seceded States encounter who entertain or venture to express such sentiments as these. Our patriotism demands no sacrifice of personal security, and its expression leads us into no danger. We speak, and think, and feel, as our neighbors speak, and think, and feel, and there is no espionage set upon us, to catch our words and carry them to self-constituted vigilance committees, who are on the hunt for our lives. We sleep quietly at night, and pursue, in conscious security, our avocations by day. But with men situated as Senator JOHNSON was at his home in Tennessee, it required a Roman courage to be a patriot. Treason, remorseless, bloodthirsty, was all around him; his dwelling might at any moment be given to the flames, his person to outrage, or his life to destruction. To have drifted along with the current of rebellion would not only have been safe and easy, but would have been popular. Still, with his life in his hand, he spoke out plainly, courageously, defiantly, in favor of the Constitution. He wavered not one moment in his loyalty to the Union. In Tennessee, as in Washington, he avowed his allegiance to the Old Flag, and denounced secession as alike wicked in principle, and ruinous in policy. Such men should be respected and honored by the true-hearted millions of the Republic.

THE DEFENCES OF WASHINGTON.

Necessity of Carefully Protecting the Bridges—The Chain Bridge Especially to be Looked To.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 26, 1861.

There are three bridges across the Potomac, at and near Washington, which the officers of the army have taken measures to place in a defensive condition, that they might not be surprised, and fall into the hands of a daring and enterprising enemy. To prevent our troops from relying too confidently on works which are in themselves very assailable, or which might be rendered, by the partial success of the assailant, wholly untenable, you have very properly taken occasion to point out some of the deficiencies of the arrangements which are to be relied on for the defence of the Capital, in order that they may be examined into and corrected by the proper military authority of that Department. You, perhaps, did not conceive it to be necessary to indicate the particular work most proper to be erected for strengthening the weak points in the defensive line south of the Potomac. Permit me only to go over the same ground so far as to say that in my view the command of the south end of the Long Bridge belongs to the party who holds the heights of Arlington, overlooking the bridge-head erected there; and that the security of those heights, commanding the city as well as the bridge, ought not to be intrusted to the naked courage of regiments encamped on them, aided even by one or two well planned redoubts. They should be held by ample defensive works—works which will enable the army to maintain them against all chances, even after it may have unhappily sustained an utter defeat in the field.

To this caution, I would most respectfully but earnestly add another. The bastioned intrenchment on the hill above the Georgetown Aqueduct, and the redoubt on the next hill west of it, may be sufficient, with an adequate full force in the field, to hold those immediate heights; but they are not sufficient, on that rolling ground, to prevent an enemy, in great force, from descending the hills, driving the troops out of the miserable apology for a *tête de pont* at the south end of the aqueduct, and pursuing them across the aqueduct, entering Georgetown with them, and establishing himself on the commanding hills around the college.

To guard against any such untoward event, I beg leave to suggest the expediency of two small but strong works immediately at the south end of the aqueduct—to be so placed that they will *command the shores* both above and below the aqueduct, where an enemy, or his secret cooperators from the north side of the Potomac, might find shelter under the river bank on the east side, and under the cliffs, on the west, of the south abutment. Such works would prevent an enemy from taking the aqueduct by a *coup de main*, after driving the troops out of the unprotected bridge head.

But my immediate object is to express my opinion upon another point, which I regard as the weakest place in the line of defence.

The position south of the Potomac, which I think is most likely to be assailed, and the most exposed to a successful assault, is what is called the "Chain Bridge"—though, in fact, it is not a chain-bridge, but a very wide and substantial wooden bridge, which now occupies the site where a chain-bridge formerly spanned the Potomac, some four miles above Washington.

The ground on the south side of the river, near the approach to this bridge, is intersected by steep and deep ravines, covered with wood and dense brush, and entirely impassable for cavalry or artillery, and not very accessible for infantry—though admirably adapted for the cooperation of scattered riflemen.

The road which approaches the bridge from the south follows the slopes of one of these ravines, and is so located in the hollow that a column of hostile troops approaching the bridge from that side would be completely sheltered by the hills, and would not be exposed to the fire of the batteries on the north side of the river until they reached the sharp turn at the very abutment of the bridge. Here, indeed, there would be a momentary exposure to a battery recently erected, but it would be too transient an exposure to involve any serious loss to the enemy.

I presume that our military commanders know as well as I do, that the enemy is, or can be, perfectly acquainted with the defences of Washington, and with the topography of the surrounding country. Therefore, in calling attention to the weak points of our system, I can communicate nothing to him which he does not already know, while we have the chance—a faint one though it may be—that our own officers and engineers will make good the deficiences which are manifest to my less experienced view, and which I wish to make equally plain to theirs.

It is so long since our countrymen have been engaged in war, that they seem to have become almost incapable of appreciating the deeds of daring that brave men may perform. I have observed, therefore, with pain, that it is supposed that men will hesitate to storm the bridge at the Little Falls because its flooring is swept by a few pieces of artillery. All such doubters I would like to refer to the accounts of the passage of the Adda at Lodi—where a French column of grenadiers crossed a bridge five hundred feet in length, in face of a fire of grape and canister from more than twenty pieces of heavy artillery—a fire which thinned their ranks, it is true, yet left men enough alive to charge upon the batteries and bayonet the artillerists at their guns.

I do not think it proper to allude to the measures which have been—I am sorry to say, only *very recently*—taken to defend this position. I wish simply to admonish our military authorities that that point was dangerously insecure before the newly planted batteries were placed there; and that it is still insecure, notwithstanding the additions recently made for its better defence.

My objection is that too much dependence seems to be placed on the natural strength of the position. Too much faith is reposed in the fire of the guns which command a short turn of the road and the bridge. Too much is left, for a case of such immeasurable consequence, to depend on the coolness, courage and sagacity of the guard on the south side of the river—who might, under the confusion and excitement consequent on a sudden and unexpected dash, forsake their post and neglect their special and most important duties. But the whole defence of the bridge now hinges on the proper discharge of these duties.

It is a matter of vital importance to make this place secure; and when *absolute security* is easily obtainable, we cannot permit an interest so great to be placed in any jeopardy—or left to depend on the presence of mind of a few inexperienced soldiers.

To make things more secure, and gain more *time*, and give more confidence to this guard to discharge their duties, preliminary to retreating, I would recommend the formation of a *substantial barrier*, without loop-holes or any other defensive arrangement—but sheathed with boiler plate iron, so that it cannot be readily cut away—immediately at the south abutment of the bridge, to be closed against the enemy by the guard before retreating. With this additional precaution, the arrangement already made on the south side will be rendered available, for it would afford the guard temporary security while preparing for their retreat.

But the main defence of this bridge is on the *north side* of the Potomac, and here I think it is altogether imperfect.

The north end of the chain bridge debouches on a road which crosses it at right angles. This road is only fifty or sixty feet wide, and is bounded by a high cliff on the north side, and a high perpendicular wall, and a deep canal at the base of the wall, on the south side.

The enemy, after crossing the bridge, in face of the battery which commands it, and capturing the battery, has this road, thus bounded, to spread out or to deploy in. Here, then, is the place to check his career.

For this purpose I recommend the construction of a high wall, with two tiers of loop-holes, entirely across the road, from the wall bounding the road on the south to the cliff bounding it on the north, both above the bridge and below it; and another similar wall, parallel with the road, on the slope of the hill, above the lower battery—leaving road passages, of course, with proper barriers, through the walls.

With this addition to the defensive arrangements, after crossing the bridge in face of a severe fire, and carrying the battery, the assaulting column will be in a pen, walled around on all sides, and exposed to a converging fire of musketry on both flanks and in front, with no chance of escape but by scaling the walls by which he is inclosed, or retreating across the bridge.

Stone fit to construct these walls is already quarried and laying loose on the ground within a hundred yards of the point where the walls are needed.

If this bridge is taken, and the enemy gets possession of the hill above the road, it will be the sheer fault of ignorance or negligence.

It is my belief that the main attack on the Capital, if made at all, will be made over this chain bridge, in conjunction with another at the aqueduct. I know that this position is strong and very easy to be defended. But I recognize here the truth of a passage of an eminent popular writer: "Soldiery, when they repose too much confidence in a strong position, become panic-struck when they see it unexpectedly carried."

Let our Generals then look well to the Chain Bridge. As the defences are now, it can be, and might be, "unexpectedly carried." I do not realize anticipate a general attack on Washington; but I think that the cheapest way of preventing one is to be thoroughly prepared for it; and the most certain way to invite one, is to neglect those precautions which prudence imposes, and which, if taken in time, will render the attack hurtful only to the rash assailant. M

MATTERS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Abuse of the Franking Privilege—Unconditional Union Man up for Congress in North Carolina—Some of the Virginia Refugees.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 24, 1861.

We have had a good deal of patent inventions of India-rubber and other elastic substances, but, after all, the finest specimens of this expansive quality are probably to be found in the consciences of those who make the patent and other laws. The normal condition of the inventions of GOODYEAR and others is compression or contraction, and it requires more or less of force to expand them. But with the subtle and intangible substance generally spoken of as the "honor" and "conscience" of certain honorable members of Congress, the reverse law seems to hold, viz., that of unlimited expansion, which no force yet discovered has been able to contract within legal limits. These gentry, for instance, have given to themselves handsome salaries, with abundant compensation for traveling expenses; they vote themselves more stationery annually than any man could consume in the way of correspondence and other writing in his life-time. They establish a postal system for the country at large, and tax all citizens the moderate sum of three cents for the conveyance of letters, but reserve to themselves and a few other high functionaries of the Government the "exclusive privilege" of receiving and sending all communications, whether written or printed, and to the extent of hundreds of pounds weight, through the mails, free of postage. They at the same time pass stringent laws for the punishment of frauds upon the postal revenue, and take an oath to abide by them. This is, or at least may be, all very well. And at any rate the following section of the laws enacted by these honorables, and to which their attention is called every year, would seem well calculated to guard against frauds:

"SEC. 28. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall frank any letter or letters, *other than those written by himself, or by his order, on the business of his office*, he shall, on conviction thereof, *pay a fine of ten dollars*, and it shall be the especial duty of postmasters to prosecute for said offence. And if any person, having the right to receive his letters free of postage, shall receive, inclosed to him, any letter or package addressed to a person not having that right, it shall be his duty to return the same to the post-office, marking thereon the place from whence it came, that it may be charged with postage. And if any person shall counterfeit the hand-writing or frank of any person, or cause the same to be done, in order to avoid the payment of postage, each person so offending, shall pay, for every such offence, five hundred dollars."

It is a time-honored maxim among jurists, that ignorance of the law excuseth not. But the breakers of this statute have not the poor plea of ignorance to allege in their defence. The Postmaster-Generals have, under all Administrations, made a point of calling it to the especial attention of members, and yet, so far as regards a considerable number, it has at least for twenty years been a dead letter. The privilege of franking, right in the teeth of the statute, is delegated to persons who use it to an unlimited extent, and rob the Department of thousands of dollars per annum. There have been instances of the sale of this privilege, but whether the law is violated for this base consideration, or for the gratification of friends, the Treasury is in either case robbed.

The most recent instance of the violation of this privilege of franking has been prompted by the profound interest taken in the volunteer soldiery by certain members of Congress, and has given much trouble to the Postmaster of this city. If a soldier should write a letter every week his postal expense would be only $1 56 per annum, and it is not at all probable that their correspondence will average one letter a month. Some, whose habits have been literary will write much oftener, but the great majority will feel little inclination to sit down and write amid the fatigues and the excitement of the camp, and the forced march. The aggregate value of their postage will not be great, in fact, not a tenth of what they will spend for tobacco, nor a twentieth of what they will spend for "liquor." There is therefore no great or beneficent object to be accomplished by this violation of the postal laws by members of Congress. But if they feel called to the mission of meeting this expense of the soldier, there are other modes of accomplishing the object not incompatible with their official oaths, nor with the regular administration of the laws. They may either go to work and collect money among their constituents for the supply of stamps and stationery to the soldiers, or they may bring forward and pass a bill increasing the pay of the army to the extent of twelve and a half cents per month. It is much cheaper to pay an additional sum out of the Treasury directly for this purpose, than to extend the swindling practice of unlawful franking to the military department of the Government. It is a fruitful source of political debauchery with the partisan hacks about Washington; but for Heaven's sake let us not introduce it into the army.

I learn from Mr C. FOSTER, a Northern man, for some years a resident of North Carolina, from which State he was expelled by the fury of a mob a month ago, that he purposes returning, with a view of running for Congress. He married in that State, and his wife still resides there. He was a Breckinridge Democrat, and had aspirations for Congress, it seems, before he became obnoxious to the Pro Slavery mob. His residence was Murfreesborough, in the First District, lately represented by W. N. H. SMITH. I should regard the return of Mr. F to North Carolina for the purpose he avows as a hazardous experiment at the present time, and that his chances for martyrdom, or a coat of tar and feathers, were more brilliant than for a seat in Congress. But fortune favors the brave, and if he succeeds we shall have reason to rejoice.

Among the sufferers by rebel intolerance in Virginia are JOHN S. and H. N. GALLAHER, father and son, publishers of the Charlestown *Free Press*, a thorough Union paper. I understand that their loss will amount to between $5,000 and $6 000, besides the destruction of their business. Their loss seems to have resulted from the general disruption of society consequent upon the rebellion. The former of these gentlemen is well and favorably known in Washington, having been third Auditor of the Treasury under Mr FILLMORE. OBSERVER.

ADDITIONAL BY THE EUROPA.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 26.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa*, from Liverpool *via* Halifax, arrived at her dock at 6½ P. M. Her mails were forwarded by the 8 P. M. train, due in New-York at 6 A. M. to-morrow.

The following is additional news per the *Europa*:

CALCUTTA, Wednesday, May 8.

Sheetings active, but prices declining. Twist dull and unchanged. Raw Silks, 8d. higher. Indigo unchanged. Copper Sheathing, 6d., and Tile 8d. lower.

CALCUTTA, Thursday, May 16.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO POINT-DE GALLE.]

Sheetings and Twist dull and declining. Raw Silk 12d higher. Indigo, prospects still bad. Rain much wanted in Southern Terhoot. Rice unchanged. Exchange on London, 2s 1½d. Government Securities—Fours, 19¼; Fives, 5 discount. Freights unchanged.

SHANGHAI, Tuesday, April 23.

Business dull. Shirtings unchanged. Tea dull. Silk unchanged. Settlements in fortnight, 3,500 bales. Total export, 75,500 bales. Exchange on London and India not quoted. Freights unaltered.

FOO CHOW-FOO, Tuesday, April 23.

Tea dull. The *Japan* has been wrecked.

CANTON, Tuesday, April 30.

Sheetings active but unchanged. Mule twist 1d. lower. Tea active at previous quotations. Total export, 79,565,000 lbs. Exchange on London half penny lower.

MELBOURNE, April 25.

Trade quiet, but steady. BRANDIES—Martelles, 135; Hennessey, 132; Geneva, 186. OATS 33d. BUTTER, 10½d. HAMS, 12d. BASS' ALE, £7 15s. FLOUR, £17. RICE 18c. MAURITIUS SUGAR, £39@£42 WOOL cull; little offering; exports 2,585 bales. GOLD SHIPMENTS—*Agincourt*, 19 882 ozs.; *Norfolk*, 58,785; *Donald McKay*, 50,108 ozs.

ADELAIDE, April 26.

COPPER, £93. BUNA SHARES, 132. EXCHANGE unchanged.

California.

MERCANTILE INTELLIGENCE—POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.

FORT KEARNEY, Tuesday, June 25.

The Pony Express passed here at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, bringing the following for the Associated Press:

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, June 15.

Arrived 12th, brig *Energy*, New York. 13th, Challenge, Hong-Kong, steamer Lenora, Panama; ship Jean Gaugon, Bordeaux.

Sailed, 13th, ships *Syren*, Boston; *Franklin*, *Mazeppa* and *Speedwell*, Honolulu.

The ship *Sierra Nevada* has cleared for New-York, with a cargo of 15 000 sacks of barley, 1,384 bales of wool, 8,900 hides, 50.000 pounds of whalebone, whale-oil, &c. The cargo is valued at $141,000.

The ship *King Fisher*, for Boston, has a cargo of 24,000 sacks of barley and 385 bales of wool.

The ship *Starlight* has been chartered to load with lumber in Puget Sound for Melbourne.

The ship *Challenge*, from Hong Kong, brought 800 Chinamen as passengers.

The whole course of trade during the week has shown that the market prices for foreign goods could not be sustained. Transactions continue limited. Large sales of raw sugar have been made at a marked decline. There have been increased transactions in claret wines the past few days at slightly improved prices.

The news to go forward by this express, is of little if any importance.

The Breckinridge State Convention adjourned on the 13th inst. without making any nomination. This result was unexpected to the members of the party and seems to have been brought about by two causes:

First—The hope of uniting a large portion of the Douglas and Bell-Everett parties when they meet again, on the 23d of July, upon a common basis of opposition to the Administration, it being a general impression among them that a reaction will take place in popular sentiment within the next four or five weeks, which will array a powerful party in the North against President LINCOLN and his war policy.

Second—An inability to fix upon at present a standard-bearer for the coming contest. A copy of the Platform of the Convention and a tender of the nomination was telegraphed to Gov. DOWNEY, at Los Angeles, and his reply was an emphatic refusal to accept of the nomination. The substance of the Platform is "The Union and the Constitution, but disunion rather than war."

The irrespective Union Convention, called by men wishing to ignore all past party names, and to unite all the uncertain men of the State in one party, met at Sacramento on the 13th inst. The attendance of delegates was rather slim—not sufficient for the transaction of business, so the Convention adjourned to meet again on the 10th of July. This failure seems to settle the fact that the Union men of California do not intend to abandon their partizan organizations, either as Republicans or Democrats.

The Vermont Republican State Convention.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Wednesday, June 26.

The Vermont Republican State Convention met here, to-day. There was a large attendance. The following nominations were made:

For Governor, FREDERICK HOLBROOK, of Brattleboro.

For Lieutenant Governor, LEVI UNDERWOOD, of Burlington.

For Treasurer, J. P. PAGE, of Rutland.

A resolution, recommending the suspension of old party lines, and uniting in a vigorous support of the Government to put down rebellion and treason, was adopted. PAUL DILLINGHAM, a prominent Democrat, and others, made patriotic speeches.

Fatal Accident.

ALBANY, Wednesday, June 26.

Early this morning our citizens were shocked to hear of a very serious accident which happened to GILBERT L. WILSON, the Treasurer of the New-York Central Railroad, who had fallen from the third-story window of his residence, breaking both legs and fatally injuring himself. He had been much depressed in spirits recently in consequence of considerable losses in private affairs, through changes in the value of property. Mr. WILSON'S official and personal integrity, however, are unquestioned, and his affairs as Treasurer of the Central Railroad are entirely correct.

Arrival Out of the Persia.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, June 26.

Steamship *Europa* reports that steamship *Persia*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 15th inst.

The Arabia Outward Bound.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 26.

The steamship *Arabia* sailed at 11 o'clock this morning, with 14 passengers for Halifax and 51 for Liverpool.

Destructive Fire in Flushing, L. I.

TWO LARGE STORES BURNED.

One of the most destructive fires which has visited Flushing for several years, occurred in that village yesterday afternoon. About 12½ o'clock, fire broke out in the second story of Mr. EDWARD EAGLES'S hardware-store, on Main-street, and obtained such rapid headway as to defy all efforts to extinguish it. The town was soon alarmed by the ringing of the bells, and in a few moments Engine Companies Nos 1 and 2 were on the spot with their machines. The citizens also rallied, and assisted in removing the stock portion of these was saved. Powerful streams of water were poured upon the building, but the entire edifice was soon enveloped in flames, which spread to the adjoining store of Messrs. PECK & FAIRWEATHER, communicating to the roof. A fresh wind was blowing from the westward, and fears were now entertained of an extensive conflagration. The citizens formed lines with buckets; and even the schoolboys, with Mr. GATES, their Principal, at their head, worked heroically in passing water into the burning buildings, while others worked with equal energy in passing the property out. The principal part of the goods on the first and second floors were thus saved, but that portion of the stock which was in the basement and other portions of the store were destroyed. An express was sent to Newtown, and the engine company from that place promptly responded to the call for assistance, and hurried to the scene of conflagration. They were in season to render effective aid, but both stores were wholly consumed. Mr. EAGLES'S was a brick building three stories in height, and contained a large assorted stock of hardware, stoves, &c. Messrs. PECK & FAIRWEATHER'S was a three story frame building, and was one of the largest and best arranged variety stores in Flushing. Having a stock valued at some $30,000. Two or three persons were injured by fragments of the falling structures, but no one was dangerously hurt. The fire is said to have originated from one of the small furnaces used by the workmen. The property was insured, but the owners of the stock will suffer considerable loss.

Columbia College Commencement.

INTERESTING EXERCISES AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The Commencement exercises of Columbia College—the one hundred and seventh anniversary of the Academic session—took place, yesterday, at the Academy of Music, under the pleasant auspices of President KING, who with the Faculty and Board of Trustees, and a number of well known citizens, occupied the stage. The building was crowded with as delightful a throng as was ever attracted to this favorite Temple of the Muses, and if a new prima donna had been about to make her appearance, the fair enthusiasts could not have come better prepared with floral offerings, to shower upon their favored one.

At 10 o'clock precisely the band opened the ceremonies with a musical piece, and immediately afterwards Rev. Mr. DUFFIE, Chaplain of the College, delivered an appropriate prayer.

The President then made a few prefatory remarks, and blighted the commercial prospects of the traffickers in flowers by expressing a hope that bobquets would not be thrown to aspiring graduates. It was an effeminate innovation, which, on such an occasion, was more honored in the breach than the observance. He hoped that good taste would put an end to such a practice; at all events, omit it on this occasion. Whereupon the gentlemen present fell like applauding, and the ladies, who are much more poetic, crushed their fragrant offerings in their precious hands, performed a wonderful tattoo with their feet, and looked at the President with the sweetest expression of assent.

Mr. FREDERICK C. WHITEHOUSE delivered the Salutatory poem in Greek, and Mr. WM. A. RICE was to have given that in Latin, but was excused on the satisfactory ground that he is absent fighting for his country amid the braves of the Ninth Regiment. Mr. WHITEHOUSE'S effort was extremely creditable, but Mr RICE'S got the most applause.

Mr. SAMUEL B. WARD followed in the vernacular, and was so successful in mollifying and patting our vulgar tongue to the requirements of gallantry and patriotism that when he retired the ladies quite forgot the little sermon that had just been listened to from the President, and profusely rewarded the orator with bouquets.

Mr. ALBERT MCNULTY, who was to have been the German speaker, was excused on the honorable plea that he too was absent fighting for the flag. [Applause.]

Mr. WM. B CASWALL then delivered an address upon the subject of a "War of Principle," illustrating his remarks with copious references to existing troubles, and a proper expression of abhorrence of the treason that has produced them.

Having been denied the privilege of flowers, it was nothing but natural that when poetry presented itself it should be received with particular favor by the ladies who, to speak the truth, had been somewhat unattentive to the grand themes broached by the preceding speakers. There was a perceptible flutter of delight when Mr. ERASTUS B. RUDD came forward to deliver his poem, called (we are sorry the name is not more sentimental)—The "Worship of Bacchus." The effort was pleasing and ingenious. It did justice to the Heathen, and was not at all unmindful of the Faculty, who we are pleased to say received many warming compliments. The virgins—unmindful of the President's prohibition—insisted on crowning Bacchus with a dewy chaplet. More than that, he was encored, and had to come forward and bow like BRIGNOLI—only a good deal better.

The next poem called the "Vision of Ages," by Mr. GEORGE LANSING TAYLOR, was of a more serious caste, but gave genuine satisfaction to the attentive listener.

The Master's Oration was delivered by Rev. HENRY C. KINNEY, of the Class of 1838, and was greatly admired.

After the addresses, the names of FREDERIC COPE WHITEHOUSE, WILLIAM ALEXANDER RICE, GRATZ NATHAN, ELISHA HORTON, JR., WILLIAM HALSTED CASWELL, were announced as "honor men"—five students of the graduating class who stand highest on the record of scholarship and conduct. They were called up and given certificates. The names of the five "honor men" of the other three classes were also announced.

The Trustees' prizes for excelling in German were awarded—the first, $30, to C. E. CONGDON, and the second $20, to A. E. CORNWALL.

The prize of the alumni Association, $50, to the most faithful and deserving student of the graduating class, was awarded to GRATZ NATHAN.

The laboratory prize, $100, for the most faithful and deserving student in the laboratory, was awarded to SAMUEL B. WARD.

The first seminary prize, of books, for excellence in declamation, was awarded to WM. M. VAN WAGENEN.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts was then conferred upon the following members of the late senior class:

J. Benkard, Jr.,	W. T Lawrence, Geo. L. Taylor,	
W. A. Boyd	A. McNulty, Jr. H. A. C. Taylor,	
G. H. Carey,	Ed. Mitchell,	John A. Tucker,
Wm. H. Caswell,	Gratz Nathan,	S. H. Turnbull,
Henry Dudley,	Elisha A. Quin,	Joseph M Turner,
John Gibon, Jr.,	Richard C. Ray,	W. M. Van Wagenen,
L. Green wood,	William A. Rice,	Louis P. Walton,
Chas. O. Haight,	Erasmus B Rudd,	Isaac J. Ward,
E. Haight, Jr.,	W. H Russell Jr.,	Samuel B. Ward,
Wm. K. Lillyer,	Thomas T Sabine,	E. W. West,
E. Peyton Jr.,	R. A. Scherm'rh'n,	F. C. Whitehouse,
R. W. Howes, Jr.,	Thomas H Sill,	Albert B. Whitney.

Several honorary degrees were also conferred.

The concluding ceremonies, including a valedictory poem by Mr. HARRY A. SCHERMERHORN, and an oration by Mr. WALTER B. LAWRENCE, were brought to an end about 3½ o'clock.

The Mount Pleasant Academy Cadets.

REVIEW IN THE CITY HALL PARK.

The cadets attached to the above institution, to the number of fifty, paid a visit to this City yesterday, arriving here at 2½ P. M., *via* Hudson River Railroad. The Academy is located at Sing Sing, and is under the management of Mr. PHELPS and Major W. W. BENJAMIN. Having reached the Chambers-street depôt, the corps formed in line and marched down Broadway, headed by a band of thirteen pieces, to the Astor House, where a lunch had been provided for them. After disposing of the lunch the cadets again formed in line and proceeded down Broadway and Wall-street, and up Nassau-street to the City Hall Park, where they were reviewed by the Mayor, the Recorder, and members of the Common Council. The corps was divided into four companies, under the leadership of Maj. BENZAMIN, and was escorted by the Madison square Zouaves, the same company that met the Seventh Regiment on their return from Washington. They went through the various military movements in a manner that elicited frequent applause from the vast number of spectators that surrounded them, and several experienced officers were heard to say that their performance of the Zouave tactics was equal to that of any regiment that has left the City. Mayor WOOD addressed them in a few remarks in which he said he believed he expressed the opinion of the gentlemen present, when he said they had acquitted themselves with great credit to the institution of which they were members. He was gratified at the exhibition they had given, and would say, without casting any reflection upon others, but rather as a compliment, that they had acquitted themselves as well as any of the City Regiments he had reviewed during these impending troubles. He said they appeared to be active, well disciplined, and to understand their duties thoroughly. It was gratifying to learn that their ranks contained representatives from almost all the States—from the South as well as from the North—and he hoped that their union and cooperation with each other would be followed by a reunion of the States. It was the duty of the cadets, the duty of us all, while we shall maintain the authority and the integrity of the Government, to be prepared, at the same time, to defend that authority. The Mayor hoped, if they ever were called upon to take the field, it would be to fight against a foreign enemy, and not against their fellow-countrymen. At the conclusion of the remarks, the corps visited the Governor's Room in the City Hall, after which they marched up Broadway and back again to the depôt, where they took the cars at 6 o'clock for home. To-night they have a ball, to be followed by a six week's vacation commencing on the following day.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—We have received the following sums in reply to the appeal for aid to a literary gentleman overtaken by blindness, which we published a few days since:

H. B. L., of Tivoli	$10
F. C. and A. W.	10
Total	$20

BROOKLYN NEWS.

LAYING OF A CORNER-STONE.—The corner-stone of a building, to be used as a "Home for Destitute Children," was laid at the corner of Flatbush-avenue and Butler street, last evening, with appropriate exercises. The opening prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. CUTLER, after which the Hon. C. P. SMITH made an address, in which he described the building and stated the purpose for which the "Home" was to be used. The Rev. Dr. STORRS and others delivered addresses, when a liberal sum was collected towards paying for the new building. The building is to be constructed of brick, with stone trimmings in the Tudor Gothic style of architecture. It will be five stories high, and replete with every convenience. The cost will be about $13,000, $5,000 of which has been appropriated by the State.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, fitted with powder crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Flagstaff for Sale, Thirty Feet Long, Good as new. Price, $10. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

Fireworks.—Sidney D. Roberts, No. 181 Broadway, Union Fireworks Depot, between Dey and Cortlandt-sts., has selected from the manufactories of the most celebrated makers in Europe and America the most superb and unequaled assortment of Fireworks offered to the public, to which the attention of consumers is invited. At the same place may be seen all sorts of war materials, including Jeremy Rebel Cannon. Charitable institutions supplied at cost, so that all classes may participate in celebrating the anniversary of July 4, 1776.

Mrs. E. Simpson, at No. 495 Broadway, being prepared to make all kinds of military sewing on the only sewing machine suitable for any work, respectfully solicits orders for the manufacture of

BED-TICKS,
COVERINGS,
HAVELOCKS,
HAVERSACKS,
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, &c., &c.

Terms reasonable and orders filled promptly.

Cool Shoes for Summer.

Morocco, Kid and Lasting shoes, for Summer wear and tender feet.

LUBIN BROOKS & SON, (Late Fulton-st.)
No. 434 Broadway, corner Howard-st.

Satchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfect natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Grover & Baker's
Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
For family and manufacturing use,
No. 495 Broadway New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines. At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth Presser improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown; best in use; warranted. Depot Barclay-st. and sold by all druggists. Anim table cutter of hair and whiskers in varied and neat styles. No. 1 Barclay-st.

Military Shoulder-Brace and Abdominal SUPPORTER COMBINED. A new and superior article, at MARSH & CO.'S Truss office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Flags, Bunting and Silks.
FIRE WORKS, &c.,
AT JNO. N. STEARNS',
No. 60 Cedar-st., nearly opposite the Post-office.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics,
DEPOT NO. 562 BROADWAY.
The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

MARRIED.

HOLT—COMBE.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 26 at the Madison-av. Baptist Church, by Rev George W. Vandewater, Mr CHARLES L. HOLT to Miss ANNA COMBE all of New-York.

GOBLE—TUCKER.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 26, at the First Presbyterian Church, by Rev Dr. Phillips, L. SPENCER GOBLE, of Newark, N. J., and ELEANOR C. TUCKER, of this City.

IVES—ACKLY.—In this City, on Friday, June 21, by Rev Mr. Van Wood, ALBERT G. IVES to ANNIE W., only daughter of Thomas R. Ackly, Esq., all of this City.

ACKER—CAMPBELL.—In Morrisania, on Wednesday, June 19, by Rev. R. A. Chapin, S. MARD ACKER, Jr., of Sing Sing, to Miss EMMA JANE CAMPBELL, of Morrisania.

REEVES—HUNTER.—At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev Wm. B. Ferris, Jno. T REEVES Jr., to TILLIE Q., youngest daughter of Jno. Hunter, Esq., all of this City.

ROGERS—SITTINGER.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, June 25, by Rev R. K. Rogers, D. D., Rev. R. F. SITTINGER of Washington, D. C., to BESSIE, daughter of the late Capt. Wm. T. Rogers, of the former place.

DIED.

SHAY.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 25, CYRUS SHAY, aged 47 years. First Lieutenant Company D, Twenty fifth Regiment, Col. Kerrigan.

His relatives and friends, also the officers of the Twenty fifth Regiment, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Thursday afternoon, from his late residence, No 160 Greene-st. His remains will be conveyed to Greenwood.

☞ California papers please copy.

FAIRWEATHER.—In this City, after a short illness, RANSOM FAIRWEATHER, in the 83d year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his brother in law, No. 153 East 15th-st. near 2d-av., at 10½ o'clock this morning. The remains will be taken to Bridgeport for interment.

BROWN.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, June 26, MARGARET K., daughter of Mary and the late Samuel Brown, Esq., aged 16 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, teachers and pupils of Grammar School No. 13, and members of A. S. No 146, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the first Presbyterian Church, 1st-st., between 1st and 2d-avs.

CONE.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 26, of consumption, WM CONE, aged 62 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 42 2d-av, on Friday, (6th day,) 28th inst at 2½ o'clock.

"A good man has fallen."

TOMPKINS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 26, at the residence of its parents, GRIFFIN, infant son of Lieut. Daniel D. and Florence A. Tompkins.

GRAHAM.—In Brooklyn, E. D., Wednesday, June 26, DAVID, only child of Wm. W. and Eliza Graham, aged 1 year, 3 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 15 Fillmore place, Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, the 28 inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

PRITCHARD.—On Wednesday, June 26, CAROLINE PRITCHARD, wife of Stephen Pritchard, and daughter of ERASMUS N. KUTS.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

GETTY.—In Yonkers on Wednesday, June 26, D. V. B. GETTY, second son of Robert P. and Rebecca Getty, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his parents at Yonkers, this day, (Thursday) the 27th instant at 5 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depôt, to meet the 3:45 train from Chambers-st. New-York.

SECOR.—In Pelham, West Chester County, on Wednesday morning, June 26, HANNAH, wife of Francis Secor, in the 76th year of her age.

The friends of the family and of her sons Henry R., Charles A., Zeno and James F., and her son in law, John G. Morrell, are invited to attend the funeral, at 12 o'clock on Friday, June 28, from her late residence.

NUTT.—At her residence, near Glencove, L. I., on Tuesday, June 25, of a lingering illness, SARAH NUTT, aged about 71 years.

Her funeral will take place from Friends Meeting-house, at Matinecock, on 5th day, the 27th inst., at the usual meeting hour of 11 A. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 353.—June 26, 1861.
61, 57, 52, 78, 48, 75, 13, 55, 49, 63, 59, 2, 23

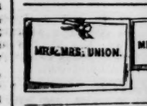
KENTUCKY, CLASS 354.—June 26, 1861.
28, 49, 61, 38, 31, 73, 21, 37, 13, 58, 54, 55, 68, 40

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE FILE OF THE TIMES from September, 1852, to the present date. Superior extra binding. Apply at the Subscription Desk, *Times* Office.

SUMMER.

$300,000 worth of new styles of Spring and Summer Clothing at extremely low prices, owing to the depression of business. Custom-room, Children's Clothing and Furnishing Goods in same ratio. Money returned if not pleased.
Largest store in the City. Nos. 70 and 72 Broadway.
F. B. BALDWIN.



WEDDING CARDS.
Specimens by Mail on receipt of 2 postage stamps.
EVERDELL 302 Broadway, N. Y.

THE ARMY AND NAVY
CAVENDISH SMOKING TOBACCO.
For sale by
H. R. LE ROY,
No. 90 Cedar-st.,
New-York.

SELPHO'S PATENT ELASTIC LEGS AND HANDS.
For lost limbs. Manufactured only by WM. SELPHO & CO. 518 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

MILITARY.

THE ELLSWORTH REGIMENT.

A meeting of the citizens of
THE NINTH WARD
of all parties, will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, June 27, at the Beecher Building corner of Schoolcraft and Morton sts., at 8 o'clock, to adopt such measures as may be deemed advisable for the purpose of forming a REGIMENT IN HONOR OF ELLSWORTH, as recommended by the late officers.

All citizens are invited to attend.
Good speaking expected.
By request of several citizens.

LEARN THE DRILL.

A company organized for the purpose of being instructed in military drill, meets every THURSDAY EVENING, in the 3d-av. Railroad depôt. Persons wishing to receive instructions from an experienced drill officer, (Prof. SIDDONS, of Columbia College,) at a merely nominal expense, are invited to join with us.
A. W KENNEDY, Captain.

ANDER

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to attending children; is willing to go to the country; best of references. Call for two days at No. 96 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A LADY IS DESIROUS of obtaining a situation for a girl who she can highly recommend, as chambermaid, seamstress or nurse; will go in the country if desired. Inquire at No. 140 4th-av., cor 19th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family, or as general house servant; is willing and obliging, and will make herself generally useful; best of City references from last place; no objections to the country. Call at No. 111 West 16th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; will take care of children and do plain sewing; is willing to travel; has best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 102 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., front room, top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl to do chamberwork, and to assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 108 West 19th-st. Best of City references.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATION wanted, as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in the washing and ironing, by a respectable young woman, with several years' testimonials. Can be seen at her present employer's, this week, No. 18 East 22d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children and to do plain sewing. Best of City reference can be given from our last place. Apply at No. 280 West 28th-st., near 10th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 144 West 18th-st. place, between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A nice, tidy, sober, honest, capable and obliging girl, who has eight years' reference from her last place, wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Also, four excellent girls, all six to nine years in their last situations, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework. Also, many other first-class servants, for all branches of work. Select agency, No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A neat, active young woman, with 16 months' City reference from her present employer, wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist at washing and ironing or general housework; makes good bread and pies; is a neat laundress; is very obliging; wages low; no objections to the country. Call at No. 830 Broadway, near 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; has no objection to go to housework in a small private family; can give good City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 22 West 44th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, a situation by a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or take care of children; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; is willing to go in the country; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 151 East 24th-s.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a Protestant, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or assist with the washing and ironing. The family is leaving the city for their particulars call at her present employers, No. 130 West 16th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid or waitress, or as nurse and seamstress; would wait on a lady; no objection to the country; best of City references. Call at or address No. 45 East 28th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation as children's maid and seamstress, or as dry nurse and seamstress. Advertiser is an experienced operator on Grover & Baker's sewing machine; can cut children's frocks to fit; will be recommended by the gentleman whose good family she has left because of his removal; has no objection to the country. Can be heard of for two days. Address M. E., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman, a situation as cook; has long and good experience; understands cooking in all its branches, pickles and preserves; soups of various kinds, and a variety of desserts; makes good bread and cake; has no objections to the country. Can be seen at No. 2 Bowling green until suited.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A very respectable woman; is a first-class cook and a most excellent baker of bread and pastry; can make all kinds of soups, jellies and desserts, is capable of taking proper charge of a kitchen. Can be seen at No. 830 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts. The best of City reference.

AS COOK.—SHE UNDERSTANDS SOUPS, FISH meats, boning turkeys, made dishes, game, pastry, creams and jellies; has had long experience; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 84 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear house, first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook, and to assist with the washing. No objections to go a short distance in the country. Good City and country references. Apply at No. 201 West 26th-st., in the rear, between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-rate cook; understands soups, jelleys, baking, and pastry; also, English and French dishes; the best City reference given. To be seen for two days at No. 131 31st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF OBtaining situations for two good servants, one as cook, washer and ironer; the other, a Protestant, as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; prefer the country. Call at No. 232 4th-st., Washington-square.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable middle-aged German woman, as cook in a small family; is well experienced in cooking, baking, all kinds of pastry, &c.; American and German cooking. City references. Address F. S., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl, as good plain; is an excellent washer and ironer; no objections to go to the country; the best of City reference for seven years, from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 199 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; she can produce the best City references for capability. She would have no objection to take a situation to wait upon a lady, having had experience in nursing. Apply at No. 79 West 24th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—A SCOTCH WOMAN WISHES A situation as first class cook in a private family; is an excellent bread and cake baker, and understands the business in all its branches; can give the best of reference from her last place; can be seen until engaged at No. 31 Charles-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as good cook; is an excellent baker; willing to assist in washing and ironing; best City references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 143 24th-st, between 1st and 2d avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—A LADY DESIRES TO OBTAIN A situation for a reliable, competent cook, or to do the kitchen-work of a small family. Is competent in all respects. Can be seen at her present place, No. 123 East 17th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT COOK, WITH THE best of testimonials, wishes a situation in a private family; no objection to the country; wages according to the times. Can be seen at No. 2 East 23d-st, near Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; would wish to bring her boy along, aged 14; wages no object, a good home preferred; no objection to the country; best of City references given. Call for two days at 76 Sullivan-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as professed cook in a private family; perfectly understands her business in all its branches. Best City reference. Call at No. 36 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as first-class cook; best of City references from her last place; no objections to go to the country. Call at No. 245 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY AN American Protestant first-class cook. First-class City reference given; is willing to go to the country for the Summer. Apply at No. 124 Clinton-place. Can be seen, for two days,—first floor.

AS COOK.—ONE OF THE BEST COOKS IN THE City is open for an engagement; understands cooking in all its branches, also baking of bread and pastry; has the best of City reference. Apply at No 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable German woman, as first-rate cook; can cook in the French and American styles; is a good baker, and would assist with the washing if required. Address C. B., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman and her daughter, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, and do chamberwork and sewing; best City references. Call at No. 1 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts., (University-place.)

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for three years. Can be seen for two days at No. 61 3d-av., in the candy store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK; understands baking and pastry; is a good laundress, if required; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 366 West 33d-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, and willing to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of recommendations. To be seen for two days at No. 5 10-st., P. H. C. Asylum.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as cook; is an excellent cook and baker; is willing to go in the country; good City references. Call at No. 115 West 20th st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A Protestant young woman; has lived three years in her last place; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 20 16th-st., corner 9th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A TRUSTWORTHY Protestant young woman, a situation as cook in a private family; will be found qualified to fill her situation in every respect; wages not so much an object as a kind religious family. Can be seen, for this week, if not engaged at No 335 6th-av., near 21st st, or any letters addressed to A. L., as above, will be punctually attended to.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as good plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer. Has good City reference. Call at No. 155 West 13th-st., in the rear, for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A NEAT, steady person in a respectable private family; is a first rate cook and baker and excellent washer and ironer. Can be seen for 2 days at No 184 West 33d-st.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable young girl as cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; the best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 198 Prospect-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLEaged Protestant woman, wishes a situation as plain cook, and would do the general housework of a small family; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and has no objection to go a short distance in the country, a steady place being more of object than wages. Apply at No. 122 Mott st., in the rear, room No. 6.

AS COOK &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS cook and assist in the washing, by a woman with six years' reference wishes the above situation, in City or country; understands cooking in all its branches; is also a splendid bread and pastry baker; wages moderate. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—AN ENGLISH PROTETANT young woman wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer, laundress, chambermaid, waitress or to do general housework; has the best City references and no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., a little west of Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—A COMPETENT PERSON wishes a situation as cook, or cooking and assist in the washing and ironing; is willing and obligig; can produce the best of City references. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., top floor, over the store.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION TO cook, wash and iron, by an experienced girl; is excellent in her business; will go in the country for the Summer: the best of City reference given. Call at No. 144 West 18th st.-place, between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c —WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or would do the housework of a small private family; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 83 West 25th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATIONS wanted by two respectable young women, (sisters,) the one is a first-rate cook and an excellent washer and ironer; the other to do chamberwork and waiting or chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing; is capable of doing both; they can give the best of reference from their last place; they would go a short distance in the country. Can be seen, until suited, at No. 346 1st av., between 20th and 21st sts., third floor, back room.

AS COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANted, by two competent tidy girls, with excellent City references situations in the City or country; one as chambermaid and waitress; is a competent parlor maid: six years' reference. Also, a cook in all its branches; meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies. Wages $8. Call or address 216 East 23d-st.

AS COOK OR GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family, or to do general housework; is an excellent cook, baker and dairy-maid. Has the best references. Country preferred. Call, for two days, at No. 197 East 12th-st., between 1st-av and Avenue A.

AS COOK OR GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—Wanted, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework in a small family, by a respectable young woman, (Protestant,) who has no objections to go a short distance in the country. May be seen at No. 18 West 36th-st., for two days.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—A STEADY, REspectable woman, wishes a situation as cook or laundress; can make bread, pastry soups and desserts in the best manner; also, washing and ironing; clear starching and French fluting to perfection; can produce the best of City reference as to character and capability. Call at No. 152 7th-av., between 40th and 41st sts., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A nice girl with seven years' reference from her last place, wants a situation to do cooking washing and ironing, or general work; also, over eighty other nice, tidy, sober, honest, capable and obliging girls, many of them several years in their last places, for all branches of work. Wages reduced. Select Agency, No 294 4th-av., near 23d-st.

AS COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as good cook, a good washer, and ironer, and has no objections to go a short distance in the country; and has good City reference. Call at No. 165 East 21th st., for two days, up two pair of stairs, in the back room.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A HARDworking Protestant young woman wishes a situation in the country; can cook, bake bread and pies, and is a first rate washer and ironer; is a good dairymaid. Has good reference; can enter her place this day. Call at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A VERY willing and obliging young woman, with good City reference, wishes the above situation; is a good, plain cook, and a good washer and ironer; is very desirous of pleasing her employer; no objection to country; wages moderate. A girl wants a place; wages $3 per month. Call at No. 839 Broadway, near 13th st, for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation in a private family by a respectable woman with good references. Apply at No 90 Carrol-st., Brooklyn, between Willoughby and Myrtle avs., for 2 days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, situations for self and child, (five years old), to do general housework, in City or country. Has good references. Apply at No. 246 45th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION wanted by a young woman to do general housework; has three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 89 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTed, a situation as general housemaid, or to do chamberwork, and as seamstress, by a young woman; best of City reference given. Wages no object. Apply at No. 124 8th-st., Clinton-place.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant girl, a situation to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; or, would do chamberwork and waiting; good City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 173 West 28th-st., near 8th-av.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, either in the City or country, to do general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen at her present place of employment for three days, No. 10 Ninth-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—SITUATION WANTED BY A young woman to do the general housework of a small family; is an excellent washer and ironer; has good reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 269 Fulton st., corner Tillary, Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A few days landed from the Old Country wishes a situation to do housework in a small family. Can be seen, for a week, at No. 169 Wooster-st., between Bleecker and Houston sts., in the rear.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A GIRL WANTS A SITUAtion in a small private family as housemaid. Call at her last place, No. 78 East 12th-st., New-York.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young lady, as housekeeper for a gentleman; where there are children preferred. For particulars, inquire at No. 23 Rivington-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A WELL-DISPOSED YOUNG woman with good City reference, desires a situation in City or country; will be found a thorough laundress. Call for two days at No. 197 East 12th-st, up stairs, first floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS — CHAMBERMAID.—Situations wanted by two sisters: one as laundress, who perfectly understands her business, fluting, &c.; the other as chambermaid or waitress; has the best of reference. Apply at No. 84 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, front room, rear building. No objection to the country.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A steady young woman wants a situation as laundress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing. French fluting, &c.; would go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 84 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs, rear house, first floor.

AS NURSE.—AS EXPERIENCED AND COMPEtent nurse, a protestant wants a situation; is accustomed to take the entire charge of infants or an invalid nurse; would assist in house-keeping; would be a most reliable person in a widower's family; is a good seamstress. Can be recommended by the first families. Apply at No. 110 14th-st, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE person, a situation as nurse, who has been in that capacity for several years, and understands her business thoroughly, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 52 West 12th-st., in the milliner's store, near Broadway.

AS NURSE.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTS a situation as infant's nurse; is competent for the task in all its branches; is fond of children; would be willing to go as chambermaid and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; would prefer the country. Call for two days at No. 119 West 24th-st., near 7th-av. Good references given.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable English, Protestant woman as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth; would like to travel with a lady; has the best of City reference. Address No. 23 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby; has the best of City reference; would prefer a family going to Newport. Can be seen at No. 110 4th-st., until engaged.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse; can take charge of an infant and bring it up by hand. Has six years' reference. Can be seen, for two days, at no. 7 West 20th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a middle-aged woman, to take the entire charge of a baby from its infancy, or to wait on an invalid lady; has had years of experience in both capacities. Address No. 379 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., third floor, front room.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress or as chambermaid; no objection to travel; best of City reference. Call for two days, at No. 85 West 24th-st., in the rear.

AS NURSE OR GENERAL SERVANT.—A respectable Protestant German woman, with best of references, desires a situation, in City or country; knows how to bring up children from their birth; is a good sewer, would do general housework. A home is preferable to wages. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—AN INdustrious young woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes in the neatest manner, and understands all kinds of family sewing; will make herself generally useful; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 374 2d-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A GERmestant young woman, with eight years' reference, wishes the above situation; is an excellent nurse being very fond of children; can take the management of them from their birth; is also a superior sewer and embroiderer. Can be seen at No 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED by a respectable young woman a situation as nurse and plain sewer, or as nurse and chambermaid; best of reference can be given. Call or address at No. 19 West 21st-st.

A CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROtestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, is competent to take entire charge of an infant from its birth and is willing to make herself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a good home; no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 214 East 21st st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED A SITUATION by an experienced nurse, to take care of a child from its birth or would take care of invalids and do plain sewing or light chamberwork; is kind and skilful in sickness; can give the best of City reference for the last 12 years. Inquire at No. 270 3d-av., first floor, front room, near 23d-st.

A CHILD'S NURSE, OR CHAMBERMAID AND FINE WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, who is fully capable in the above capacity; or would do general housework in a small, private family, in the City or country. Can be seen at No. 58 East 12th-st., one door from 3d-av.

AN EXPERIENCED NURSE.—SITUATION wanted, by a competent person, as infant's nurse and seamstress; can take charge of an infant from its birth; has had the care of children for many years; would go to the country for the Summer; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 140 31 av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the rear, third floor, for two days.

A WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE MARried woman wishes a situation as wet nurse in the City, or would prefer traveling with a lady; the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 212 17th st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A. Apply for two days, or till engaged.

A WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, having lost her own baby, wishes a baby to wet nurse at her own residence; also a baby to dry nurse; good reference given if required. Call at No. 254 East 16th-st.

A WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable married woman, a situation as wet nurse; baby six weeks old; has the best City reference. Inquire at No. 373 2d-av, third floor, front room.

A COLORED NURSE.—A LADY WANTS A situation for her nurse, a colored woman, who has lived with her for five years. Apply at No. 42 West 12th-st.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, as seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing, or would as list in the care of children; has good City reference; can be seen till suited, or would go out by the week or month. Call at No. 191 East 13th-st., near the 2nd-av.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing, cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; would be willing to assist in chamberwork; would go to the country, would go by the week or month. Call at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG English girl, a first-class seamstress and dressmaker, wishes to engage in a private family for the Summer, as ladies' maid and dressmaker; the Country preferred. Call or address No. 117 Laurens-st., near Prince-st., for two days.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation in a family as seamstress; can do all kinds of plain sewing and fine embroidery; is willing to go by the week in City or country. Call at No. 57 West 31st st., near 6th av., first floor, front.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a young girl, as seamstress and chambermaid, or take care of children; can do all kinds of family sewing; is a good shirt maker; understands dressmaking; first reference; has no objection to the country; inquire at No. 291 1st-av., between 17th and 18 h sts., in the drug store.

A SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; understands all kinds of family sewing; is willing and obliging. Can be seen, for two days, at No 84 Irving place, at her present employers, where she has lived for the last six years.

A GENERAL SERVANTS, &c.—EMPLOYers in want of honest and faithful servants, well recommended, will find at our establishment a very large selection every day, (for City and country,) such as cooks, general housekeepers, chambermaids, &c. Many of the above servants we have known for years, and will be found respectable, capable and reliable help, at moderate wages; also, a large number of very nice girls, lately arrived, and will hire for $3 or $4 per month. Conducted by American gentlemen.
HENDRICKSON & CO., No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

TO GO TO EUROPE.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young Englishwoman, a situation as nurse, or to wait on an invalid lady; is a good seamstress; is not sea-sick; would pay half the passage; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 146 Spring-st.

NO CHARGE TO EMPLOYERS.—AT THE Servants' Institute, No. 1 9 Grand-st. some very excellent servants are now disengaged; superior cooks, laundresses, &c. Also, two Protestant sisters, with ten and six years' reference.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS already.—Moderate wages, for City or country: German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., at the Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Good places always ready.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young man, that perfectly understands the care and management of gentlemen's horses in all their branches; he is a first-class groom and a good driver. Has no objection to go to any part of the country. Can give a year of first-class reference. Addres G. B., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young man, as coachman; he understands his business well, and is willing to make himself useful to his employer; has no objection to go in the country; best of reference can be given, from City and country. Address J. M., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant single man, a situation as coachman; one who understands his business well; has no objection to the country, and can produce the best of City references. Address or call, from 10 to 3 o'clock, at No. 401 3d av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man who thoroughly understands his business, and can produce the very best of references. Address J. H., at Mr. Lowden's saddlery, No. 79 Bleecker-st.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as coachman, or coachman and gardener, by a single man, Protestant; is a good groom and careful driver; has had many years' experience; is a good vegetable gardener; can and will do whatever he is told; can give the best of City reference; the reason for leaving, the gentleman has sold out; no objection to the country; wages not so much an object as a good situation. Address B., Mr. Thorburn's seed store, No. 15 John-st.

AS FARMER.—SITUATION WANTED AS farmer, by one who understands farming in all its branches and stock of all kinds, and had the entire charge of gentlemen's places for many years. If any gentleman wants such a man, call at Lovejoy's Hotel, corner of Park-row and Beekman-st., for M. D., for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a sober, single man who is a good plain gardener, and would take care of a horse and cow if required, and is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce good references. Address E. N., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener and farmer, by a man that thoroughly understands his business in both capacities, and can give the very best of reference. Address S. N., care of McIlvain & Young, seed store, No. 9 John-st.

A GARDENER, &c.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS a situation as farmer or plain gardener, and understands the care of horses and cattle; is willing to make himself generally useful to his employer; the best of reference given. Address, for two days, J. C., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

A STEWARD, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, as steward on a ship or as waiter on a steamship, by a single and well conducted young man, who has the best of New-York City reference, or would go as servant with a private family or gentleman. Address G. G., Box 133 *Times* Office, or G. G., Williamsburgh Post-office, Grand-st.

A GROOM, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man who understands taking care of horses and milking cows, and is willing to assist in the garden if required and make himself generally useful; best of City reference will be given. Address T. L., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, for two days.

A GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, A situation by an Englishman as groom and coachman; he thoroughly understands the business, likewise a vegetable garden and keeping a gentleman's place in order; wages to suit the pressure of the times; has good reference, and is not afraid of hard work. Address J. F., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

A GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, A situation as groom and coachman by a single man; is an extra groom and careful driver; has no objection to Otsego country, having lived in that city; is willing to be useful to his employer; has the best of recommendations, and reference from his last place. Address W. K., Box No. 161 *Times* Office, for 3 days, will be attended to.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

A GROOM AND COACHMAN (PROTESTant, intelligent) desires a situation in the country; he understands garden and farm work, and would make himself generally useful if required; unexceptionable reference. Inquire for GROOM, care of Mr. J. Tyrrell, No. 849 6th-av.

A GROOM AND PLAIN GARDENER.—A situation wanted by a single man, who well understands the care of horses, and can milk cows and can make himself generally useful. Can be well recommended from former employers. Address K. W., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

A PORTER.—A YOUNG MAN 20 YEARS OLD wishes a situation as porter in some wholesale or retail store; is willing and industrious, and well acquainted with the grocery business, and also a quick hand at packing goods; can be highly recommended by his last employer, whom he worked for the last 12 months. Address T. J. B., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

A WAITER.—WANTED, BY A MOST COMpetent young man, with first-class City references, a situation as a first-class waiter; is a good and careful coachman; is willing to drive, if required; keeps silver and everything in his department very clean; is very willing; wages low; will go to any part of the country. Call, or address JAMES, No. 820 Broadway, for two days.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a respectable, steady man, who thoroughly understands his business; has no objection to the country, and can give the best of City reference. Any family in want of a good experienced waiter man, may apply for two days for W. E., No. 319 6th av., corner 20th-st., or No. 250 4th-av.

A WAITER.—AN ENGLISHMAN WANTS A situation as first-class waiter in a private family; understands his business perfectly in all its business; is willing and obliging; neat and clean in his habits; can produce the best of testimonials; three years in his last place. Address J. C., No. 756 Broadway, corner of 8th-st., in the drug store. Can be seen for three days.

A WAITER.—WILL BE DISENGAGED IN A few days, an experienced private waiter, who has lived in the first families of this City, and understands the work of a first-class family thoroughly; is a Protestant, and can be highly recommended by his present employer. A note addressed to W. Y., No. 945 Broadway, will be immediately attended to, for two days.

A WAITER.—A FRENCHMAN, SINGLE, AGE 28 years, wants a situation in a private family, respectable hotel or boarding-house; understands his business perfectly, and has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Address FRENCHMAN, No. 147 East 10th-st., in basement, for two days.

MAN AND WIFE—PROTESTANTS, WISH TO take the charge of a gentleman's house for the Summer; has been for many years accustomed to the care of gentlemen's places; can be highly recommended. Call at No. 335 6th-av., near 21st-st, front room, second floor, for W. C., for a week, or send a note.

TO EUROPE.—A YOUNG MAN WHO SPEAKS and writes fluently the English, German, French and Italian languages, wishes to travel with a gentleman or family in Europe; is willing to make himself in any way useful, and has experience in traveling. Address EUROPE, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, AT NO. 75 BARCLAY-ST. up stairs, a boy of 17 or 18 years of age, one who understands the care of a horse. Must come well recommended for honesty and sobriety.

A DRUG CLERK.—WANTED, AN INTELLIgent active and reliable man, to take charge of the manufacturing department of a drug store. He must possess the strongest testimonials. Address, with references for integrity, capacity, industry, &c., Box No. 188 Post-office.

A GROOM AND GARDENER.—WANTED, A willing and industrious groom and gardener; he must be fully competent to take charge of a horse and cow, and plain gardening; a married man preferred, as there is a house on the premises. Address, stating wages, reference and where to be seen, G. G., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

A MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, A SCOTCH man and wife, without family, as gardener and the care of poultry. Inquire at Williams Bridge, of JOHN MCKINSON, Harlem Railroad.

WANTED—CLERK FOR A SHIPPING OFFICE, 4 girls to travel, 3 porters for stores. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

BOARDING AND LODGING

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM, WITH BOARD, would be let to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, for $8 per week; gas and bath included. Family small. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—AN ELIGIBLE APARTMENT IN A very small, unobtrusive family, to let, with board, to an invalid, or allady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. For location terms, &c., apply to, or address Dr. THIERS, No. 62 6th-av., New-York.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY AND ONE OR TWO single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very desirable furnished rooms, with or without board, at No. 61 Clinton place, two doors east of 6th av. Reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE OR TWO GENtlemen can now be accommodated with pleasant, airy rooms and an excellent table, hot and cold baths, &c., in the modern brown-stone house No. 81 Sands-st.; six minutes from Fulton Ferry; small and select family; no children; moderate terms; references exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A Pleasant accommodations for families or single gentlemen, within five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferry. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References required.

IF THERE ARE ANY PERSONS WHO, "for imperative reasons," intend to remain in the City the present Summer, and if they are willing to help those who "have more room than they require," and more rent than they can well pay, such persons may find a fine suite of rooms at No. 97 State-st, corner of Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Modern improvements and late dinner. The rooms can be had separately if desired.

NO. 46 WEST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., a French family have a handsomely furnished front sitting room and bedroom; also, a single room, with or without breakfast, to let to gentlemen only. House first class; terms moderate. References exchanged.

$2 50.—GREAT REDUCTION.—GOOD board with rooms, $2 50 and $3 a week and upwards. Ladies and families received. Parlor with piano. No. 46 Hayward, near Broadway and Canal-st. Watchman and lodgings all night. Married persons 50 cents.

TO LET.—A FRENCH LADY, LIVING IN 16TH-st., near 6th-av., will let the second floor, and other rooms, elegantly furnished, to gentlemen, with breakfast if required. The house is respectable and full of comforts. Apply at No. 44 Wall-st., third floor, front room. P. V.

TO LET.—ON 10TH ST, BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH avs., in a private, French family, consisting of two persons, a pleasant furnished room on the second floor, it is large enough to accommodate two friends. Address M. V., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—TWO GENTLEMEN WOULD like to get a large bedroom and breakfasts in a respectable French family down town. Address, stating terms, (which must be very moderate,) C. F., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

A SUITE OF WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS to let with board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; accommodations first-class. Call at No. 33 West 33d-st., near 6th-av. Unexceptionable reference.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—PLEASANT Rooms for the Summer, open to the southerly breeze, with a fine view down the Bay, at Nos. 22 and 24 Essex-st, near Hudson.

NO. 72 TENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AV.—Suites of rooms to let, with board, to respectable parties. Also, accommodations for single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

INSTRUCTION.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. A Boarding-School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi-Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead, rooms of A. B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal. D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—Pittsfield, Mass., in a location of great beauty and salubrity, six hours from New-York; enjoys, besides the high literary and social advantages which it affords, a degree of quiet not to be found in our cities, and very desirable for educational purposes. For catalogues, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

NEVERSINK SEMINARY—FOR YOUNG LADIES.—A delightful location in Port Jervis, Orange County, on the Erie Railroad. Terms $160 per year. For particulars inquire at the General Educational Agency, No. 24 Bible House, New-York. A few Summer boarders received for six weeks from July 15, at $4 per week.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY OF AMIABILITY AND refinement, having had several years' successful experience in teaching, desires a reappointment. She is prepared to instruct not only in the English branches, but also French, which she speaks and writes, Spanish and the elements of music. Salary neither demanded nor expected; simply a home. Undoubted reference and testimonials can be offered. Address at once, E. D. O., Box No 138 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, BY A COLLEGE graduate who can furnish the most satisfactory references, a situation as Principal or Assistant in a High-School or Academy. Would like, at the same time, a situation as organist, with a moderate salary. Address TEACHER, Box No. 245 Hanover, N. H.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER IS DESIROUS of obtaining pupils in the English, Classical or Mathematical branches. He would accept board as an equivalent for services. Address DELTA, Williamsburgh Post-office.

SCHOONER FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARgain.—The schooner *Bahruk*, built in Philadelphia in 1853, rebuilt in 1861; 147 tons; rates A 2½ good; is a large carrier; in good order; and is a well found; she cost over $8,000 in 1853 and has had $4 200 laid out upon her in 1861. She lies in the Atlantic dock basin, Brooklyn, near Hamilton ferry, where she will be shown by the ship-keeper on board. Lowest cash price, $6,000. Apply at the

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,

Issue circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK.

Buy at current rates in sums to suit on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

SALE OF IOWA STATE STOCKS.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO THE STATE OF IOWA OF A SUM NOT EXCEEDING $400,000.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned Agents at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, the 13th day of July next, for loaning to the State of Iowa a sum not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars, being a part of a loan not exceeding eight hundred thousand dollars, authorized by an act passed at the extra session of the Eighth General Assembly, entitled "An act to provide for the issue and sale of State Bonds to procure a loan of money for the State of Iowa, to enable it to repel invasion, and defend itself in war." Approved May 28, 1861.

The sum for which the sealed proposals aforesaid will be received will fall short of the said sum of $400 000 by the amount of that sum for which bonds may be sold in the State at private sale, at their nominal par value, previous to the 13th day of July, 1861.

The bonds for the sale of which the said sealed proposals will be received, are in the sum of one thousand, or five hundred dollars each, at the option of the party making the proposal, to be expressed in said proposal, signed by the Governor, countersigned by the Auditor and Treasurer, and attested by the great seal of the State of Iowa, with interest coupons attached, signed by the Auditor of State, but not attested by the great seal of the State; providing for the reimbursement of the principal at the expiration of twenty years from the date thereof, and for the payment of interest semi-annually, on the first days of January and July of each year, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, both principal and interest on said bonds being payable at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, but the Governor may cause said payments to be made at any other place in the City of New-York by giving thirty days public notice of such place, in three newspapers in said City.

The State has irrevocably pledged its faith to provide adequate means to pay the interest on said bonds as the same becomes due, and the principal at the expiration of twenty years, and for that purpose all, or so much as it necessary, of the revenue arising from the taxable property of the State, has been and is set apart and pledged for these purposes; and it is made the duty of the Census Board or other proper officer or officers, (which duty, it is provided by law, may if necessary be enforced by mandamus,) to levy in each year a tax sufficient, for these purposes, after payment of all expenses of collection.

No tax, it is provided by law, shall ever be levied by the State of Iowa on the stock thereby created nor on the interest which may be payable thereon, and that the value of said stock shall in no wise be impaired by the authority of the State, but it is expressly provided that nothing in said law contained shall be so construed as to exempt from taxation any part of the capital stock of the branches of the State Bank of Iowa.

The one hundred dollar Bonds authorized by said act will be sold, if at all, in the State.

No conditional proposals will be considered. The right is reserved to reject all or any such proposals as shall be considered will promote the best interests of the State.

The terms will be specie, payable in hand on delivery of the Bonds sold to the purchasers.

The proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1861, by the undersigned at the place of reception, in presence of such persons as may see proper to be present, and the loan awarded to the best and highest bidders if accepted, on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1861.

Proposals must be addressed under seal to the undersigned, care of Metropolitan Bank, New-York City, and "Proposals for Iowa State Loan."

A number of certified copies of the act authorizing said Loan, and of the action of the Board of Commissioners therein provided for, with other documents pertaining thereto, can be found at the Metropolitan Bank in the City of New-York for inspection and examination.

NEW-YORK, June 19, 1861.

JOHN W. JONES, Treasurer of State, } Loan
MATURIN L. FISHER, } Agents.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 60 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,000,000.

[OFFICIAL.]

SPRINGFIELD, Illinois, May 25, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois, until 12 o'clock noon of the 26th day of June, 1861, and at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock noon of the 1st day of July, 1861, for one million dollars of the Stock of the State of Illinois, to be issued in accordance with an act of the Legislature entitled "An act creating a war fund and to provide for auditing all accounts and disbursements arising under the call for volunteers," approved May 2, 1861. The stock thus issued to be reimbursable at the pleasure of the State, after the year of our Lord 1873, in the City of New-York, to bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the 1st day of July, 1861—interest payable in the City of New-York, and to consist of bonds payable to bearer, with semi-annual interest coupons attached, payable on first Mondays of January and July of each year, in amounts as follows, to wit:

Five hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of one hundred dollars each; two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of five hundred dollars each, and five hundred thousand dollars in bonds of one thousand dollars each.

The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and the denominations of stock bid for, and must be unconditional, without reference to other offers. One per cent. of the amount offered must be deposited with some bank in the city of Springfield, Ill., or in the city of Chicago, Ill., or in the City of New-York, and a certificate showing such deposit must accompany the offer, subject to the order of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, said certificates to be returned in case the offerings are not accepted.

The persons whose bids are accepted will be required to deposit the amount thereof with the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, at his office in the city of Springfield, Illinois, or at the American Exchange Bank, in the city of New-York, subject to his order, within five days after the acceptance of their bids, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery; the place where the offerings are accepted to be the place of the deposit and the delivery of the bonds unless otherwise specified in the bids. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the State.

The proposals must be sealed and addressed,

William Butler, Treasurer, Springfield, Ill. "Proposals for Loan, 1861." Or

William Butler, Treasurer of State of Illinois, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York. "Proposals for Loan, 1861."

RICHARD YATES,
Governor of the State of Illinois.
JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $500,000—SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

LANSING, June 14, 1861

Sealed proposals will be received at the Michigan Insurance Bank, in the city of Detroit, until 12 o'clock, noon, of MONDAY, the 8th day of July next, for FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Stock of the State of Michigan, to be issued in accordance with an act of the Legislature entitled "An Act authorizing a War Loan," approved May 10, 1861. The Stock thus issued to be redeemable at the pleasure of the State at any time within or at the expiration of twenty five years from the first day of January 1861, to bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each year to consist of bonds payable to bearer, with semi annual interest coupons attached, in amounts as follows: of fifty dollars, one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars, and one thousand dollars, the principal and interest of all bonds less than five hundred dollars payable in the city of Detroit; all others payable in the City of New-York.

The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and the denominations of stock bid for, and must be unconditional.

The persons whose bids are accepted, will be required to deposit the amount thereof with the Treasurer of the State, at the Michigan Insurance Bank, in the City of Detroit, within one week after the acceptance of their bids, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery. The bonds will be dated the first of July, 1861, and interest will be deducted up to the time of payment of the bids. The place where the offerings are accepted to be the place of deposit and delivery of the bonds, unless otherwise specified in the bids. The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the State.

The proposals must be sealed and addressed "JOHN OWEN, State Treasurer, care Michigan Insurance Bank, Detroit. Proposals for Loan."

AUSTIN BLAIR,
Governor of the State of Michigan.
J. OWEN,
Treasurer of the State of Michigan.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., } NEW-YORK, June 3, 1861.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company, have declared a semi annual dividend of three per cent. out of the profits of the company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 22d instant, at the office of the Company, No. 20 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of Wednesday, the 26th inst. By order of the Board.

ISAAC M. BEYMOUR, Treasurer.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after the 1st day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 8.

W. D. WICKHAM, Cashier.

NEW-YORK STATE SEVEN PER CENT. Stock, due in 1870, interest payable quarterly; also, United States Treasury Notes, for sale in amounts to suit, by THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.

Deposits will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

S. DRAPER,
No. 36 Pine-st.,
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,
And Scrips of all kinds, negotiated.

Auction sales of Stocks whenever desired. Securities bought and sold at Board of Brokers.

YUBA COUNTY BONDS.

Coupons of Yuba County Bonds, due July 1, 1861, will be paid at our office on and after that date.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 60 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 54 WALL-ST. } NEW-YORK, June 24, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of six per cent. out of the earnings of the Road for the six months ending 30th inst., payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date to the morning of July 2.

J. F. JOY, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA.—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Three and One half (3½) per cent. for the current six months, ending June 30, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after Monday, July 1.

The transfer books will remain closed until July 5.

By order of the board,

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

WESTERN VERMONT RAILROAD.—THE Trustees will pay a semi annual dividend of three and one-half per cent on the first mortgage bonds of this road, on and after the 1st day of July next, at the Mechanics' Bank in the City of New-York,

SHEPHERD KNAPP,
GEORGE BRIGGS,
June 24, 1861. Trustees.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, June 21, 1861.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 (Three) per cent., payable on Monday, 1st of July proximo.

The Transfer Books will remain closed until 5th of July next. By order,

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 24, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable on and after July 1. The Transfer books will be closed until that date

J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M.

VANDERBILT L. BURTON, Secretary.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INterest due on 1st proximo on bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company will be paid on and after that date upon presentation of the proper coupons at the office of Messrs W. K. JESSUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York.

T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

TRADESMENS' BANK, No. 291 BROADWAY, } NEW-YORK, June 24, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECtors of the Tradesmens' Bank have declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, July 1.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK—CHATHAM-square, corner New Bowery—Open daily. Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. Six per cent. interest allowed. Interest commences July 1.

M. D. VANDELF, President.
[illegible], Treasurer.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1861

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—A SEMIannual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July ensuing. By order,

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, June 22, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three per cent. on the Capital stock of this Bank has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July next. By order.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY Fourth and Fifth Mortgage Coupons, past due, and unsecured Coupons past due; also, fractional parts of Shares in the New Erie Railroad Company, purchased by

WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN,
No. 29 Wall-st.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent., payable on and after the 2d day of July next. By order of the Board

SAML. B. WHITE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, June 26, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF six (6) per cent. has been declared, payable on and after the first of July proximo. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

GEO. T. HAWS, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 95 Wall st., New-York, June 20, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY, have to-day declared a Dividend of six (6) per cent. for six months, payable on and after July 1.

JOHN HAVEN, Secretary.

HANOVER BANK NEW-YORK, June 26, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 5th day of July next. By order.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

LANSING, Mich., June 28, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1861, of the bonded debt of the State of Michigan, payable in the City of New York, will be paid at the Metropolitan Bank. J. OWEN, State Treasurer.

BANK OF COMMERCE, IN NEW YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of this bank, has been declared, payable to the shareholders on and after July 1.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

JERSEY CITY WATER LOAN COUPONS.—Coupons due July 1, 1861, payable on presentation at Continental Bank, New-York, or Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, Jersey City.

RAILROADS.

BROOKLYN, CENTRAL, AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—NEW AND PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT.—Old and direct route from the South Ferry, Brooklyn, to Jamaica, Rockaway, Hempstead, Roslyn, Oyster Bay, Farmingdale, Yaphank, Riverhead, Greenport, Sag Harbor, and all intermediate stations. The trains of this Company will leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, and the village of Jamaica, daily, (Sundays excepted) and make connection with trains at Jamaica, as follows:

TRAINS GOING EAST.—Will leave South Ferry at 5:20, 7:15, 8:45, 9:45, 11:45 A. M., and at 1:45, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:30 P. M. Train at 8:45 A. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Greenport. Train at 11:45 A. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Syosset. Train at 3:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica for Yaphank. Train at 4:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica for Farmingdale.

TRAINS GOING WEST.—Will leave Jamaica at 5.40, 7:33, 8:30, 10 00, 12 06 M., and at 2:00, 3:00, 4:30, 5.33, 6:45 P. M. Train at 7:30 A. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Farmingdale. Train at 8:30 A. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Yaphank. Train at 3:00 P. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Greenport. Train at 5:30 P. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Syosset.

SUNDAY TRAINS will run hourly, and leave as follows: South Ferry at 7:45, 8:45, 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., and at 12:45, 1:45, 2:45 3:45, 4:45 5:45, 6 45 P. M. Bedford at 8 05, 9:05 10:05, 11:05 A. M., and at 12:05, 1:05 2:05, 3:05, 4:05, 5:05, 6:05, and 7:05 P. M. East New-York at 8:30, 9 30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., and at 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 P. M. Returning, leave Jamaica at 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 M., and at 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 6, 7 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—CHANGE OF TERMINUS AND RUNNING TIME.—On and after FRIDAY, 10th May, 1861. Passenger Trains will arrive and take their departure from the Company's New Depôt, at Hunter's Point.

Passengers going East leave James slip and 34th-st. Ferries. New-York, at 9 A. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset: 3:30 P. M. for Yaphank. On Saturdays, to Greenport, 5:30 P. M., for Farmingdale; 6:30 P. M. for Jamaica. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M.

Passengers for Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3.30, 4:30 5:30 and 6:30 P. M.

The train leaving James-slip at 3:30 P. M. on Saturdays, runs through to Greenport during the month of June, and after the 1st of July, daily.

Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of Ferry Boat from James slip.

LONG BRANCH, RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—The steamboat SEABORE will leave Robinson-st. wharf, North River, every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.

Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 2½ A. M. and 7 P. M.

The freight boat MONMOUTH COUNTY will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M. and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY and TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTEENTH-ST
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 8 A. M., 12:45 P. M. and 6 P. M.	8:25 A. M., and 1:20 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 8:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.	8:55 A. M. and 5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 3:45, 4:30 9:45 P. M.	4:10, 4:55 and 10:15 P. M.
Fishkill train, 6:30 P. M.	6:55 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

For Albany, Troy, North and West, Summer Arrangement, to commence on Monday, May 27, 1861.

1) A. M., fast Express train from 26th st. Station.

For Williams Bridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover Plains, and all local trains see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave *vid* Pavonia Ferry and Long Dock from foot of Chambers-st. Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. Mail at 8:30 A. M. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. Way at 4 P. M. for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express *daily*, at 5 P. M. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l Sup't.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage..... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$118
Second Cabin Passage..... 60

Ships from New York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIA, Capt. Cook. | NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson. (NOVA SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 26.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 3.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 17.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 24.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, JULY 20,
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
T. LINES, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, July 20, at noon.

This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by watertight compartments which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
GEO. MACKENZIE, }

The steamer FULTON will sail early.

FOR HAVANA.

The United States Mail Steamship
COLUMBIA,
Capt. R. ADAMS,

Completely armed, carrying an extra complement of men, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for Havana, on SATURDAY, July 6, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at QUEENSTOWN, Ireland.

The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, June 29
KANGAROO.....SATURDAY, July 6
ETNA.....SATURDAY, July 13

And every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following low rates. From New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, first cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40; from Queenstown, $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to WILLIAM INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES TECQUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 109 Walnut-st. or at the Company's offices.

JOHN G DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. No. 263 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—JAMES BROWN, JOHN C. BANCROFT DAVIS, Trustees, and DANIEL DREW, plaintiffs, against THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY and JOSEPH WALKER, UALAH J. SMITH and WILLIAM T. HOOKER, Trustees, defendants. Judgment in the fifth mortgage suit. To all creditors of the above named defendants, the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, having debts unsecured.

By virtue and in pursuance of the directions contained in the decree or judgment of the Supreme Court, in the above entitled action, entered the ninth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty, by which it was among other matters, decreed, adjudged and directed that in order to enable the Referee therein named to make a report by a final determination and report in regard to the unsecured debts of the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company therein referred to, so that the same may be finally and speedily ascertained after the six months specified in the act of this State, passed April 4, 1860, said Referee was authorized to advertise in six different papers for the presentation of said debts of such creditors for 31 days and a notice to be by him therein named, which shall not be later than six months after the day of the sale of the real estate; and claims of creditors not presented to said referee in writing, stating the amount and nature thereof by the expiration of the time given in said notice should not be entitled to be heard or allowed by said referee, and that it should be the duty of said referee to hear such claims presented and finally determine the amount of such unsecured debts, and the owners thereof within the period of ninety days after the expiration of the notice for the presentation thereof; and to report the same without delay, and that the said trustees under the said amicable agreement should be entitled to be present and heard by counsel at the reference as to said claims, and also of the Act of the State of New-York, passed April 2, 1861 entitled "An act in addition to an act relating to the foreclosure of the following Railroads, &c., resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, consisters it his duty in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free of any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 5709 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MACRICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1 and addressing Box No. 1,234 New York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey st., (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann st.

CHEESEMAN'S IMPROVED SPECIFIC IS a prompt constitutional remedy. It does not produce sickness of the stomach; has no offensive odor, AS and is never followed by gleet. It will cure any case in from one to five days Price 50 cents. Sold by WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., at No. 36 John-st., and by all first-class druggists.

SURE CURE—THE GREAT REMEDY.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND.—Nothing else makes a thorough cure; the unfailing friend of the afflicted. The Unfortunate's Friend alone cures that it never returns, eradicating disease permanently. Price $1. Office No. 12 Laight st. Advice free. Cure guaranteed.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONTINUE the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints and Nervous Debility, caused by youthful indiscretion. Office No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway

DR. WARD'S GREAT REMEDIES AFFORD the only speedy and permanent cure. Hundreds are disappointed still sending Dr. Ward's office, No. 12 Laight-st., and, giving his remedies a trial, they are instantly cured. Consultation free. Cure guaranteed. Doctor attending till 10 P. M. Medical book gratis.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR WARD'S great benefactor, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered, infallible for the immediate removal of obstruction. Office, No 12 Laight-st., corner of Canal-st., where Dr. Ward is consulted confidentially, day or evening.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 62 6th-av., N. Y.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Have disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. BUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1836, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROPS cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is of a vital, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, under the firm of RICHARDS & POND, for the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds on commission on the New-York Stock Exchange.

ANTHONY L. RICHARDS,
SAMUEL M. POND.

New-York, June 26, 1861. Office No. 23 William-st.

A MEETING OF THE WORKING MEN OF the City and County of New-York will be held in Hamilton Park, opposite the 3d-av. depôt, on THURSDAY, June 27, at 3 o'clock P. M. The working men out of employment are requested to attend.

MEDICAL.

HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATION!

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Nervousness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Loss of Memory.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dimness of Vision.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Difficult Breathing.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Weak Nerves.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for General Debility.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Universal Lassitude.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Horror of Disease.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Night Sweats.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Wakefulness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dryness of the Skin.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Eruptions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Pain in the Back.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Heaviness of the Eyelids, with Temporary Suffocation and Loss of Sight.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Mobility and Restlessness, with Want of Attention and Horror of Society.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Obstructions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Excesses arising from Indiscretion, and all Diseases of

FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES

OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED, OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.

TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE VERY BEST
REMEDY IN THE WORLD

For all complaints incident to the Sex, whether arising from indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the

DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.

SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

TAKE NO MORE BALSAM, MERCURY, OR UNPLEASANT MEDICINE FOR UNPLEASANT AND DANGEROUS DISEASES,

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES
SECRET DISEASES,

In all their stages, At little expense,
Little or no change of diet; No inconvenience.
AND NO EXPOSURE.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, for excesses arising from habits indulged in

BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,

And from diseases arising from habits of dissipation. It removes all improper discharges, and will restore the patient in a short time to a state of health and purity.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for diseases and affections of the most distressing character.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of the

URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,

Whether existing in

MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating and no matter of

HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.

Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic to strengthen and invigorate the system.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC

and a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the

BLADDER, KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL, DROPSY,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS, ABUSE,

Syphilitic and Venereal Diseases.

QUALIFICATIVES

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU is safe and pleasant in taste and odor, but immediate in its action.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, who, being duly sworn, does say that his preparation contains no narcotic, mercury, or injurious drugs, but is purely vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Sole Manufacturer.

Sworn and subscribed before me, the 23d day of November, 1854.

WM. F. BARD, Alderman.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5 delivered to any address, name, initial, hotel, store or express office.

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU

Is accompanied by reliable and responsible certificates from Professors of Medical Colleges, clergymen and others. Prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist,

Direct letters HELMBOLD'S Medical Depôt, No. 164 South 10th-st., below Chestnut, Philadelphia. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Beware of counterfeits and unprincipled dealers endeavoring to dispose of their own and other articles on the reputation attained by Helmbold's Extract Buchu. Describe symptoms in

THE GREAT INSURRECTION.

[Continued from First Page.]

dition of the crops continued to come from all sections of the State. Sugar and cotton were in excellent order.

Beeves were to be driven from Western Texas to New-Orleans.

The United States troops, prisoners at San Antonio, were soon to be moved ten miles out of town.

FROM THE GULF SQUADRON.

THE RECENT EXPLOIT OF THE NIAGARA.

DISPOSITION OF THE BLOCKADING FORCE—AFFAIRS AT KEY WEST.

The United States steam-transport *Chesapeake*, Capt. WILLETS, arrived at this port yesterday, from Fort Jefferson, Tortugas, *via* Key West, having in tow the transport *Parkersburg*, which vessel broke her shaft on the outward passage. Capt. W. reports the garrison at Fort Jefferson all well, and sufficiently supplied with provisions and ordnance. The *Chesapeake* brings the following passengers:

Richard Hartle, F. A. Patterson, G. D. Warren, J. E. Perfield, J. W. Robinson, S. P. Prentice, Samuel Walker, and 5 in the steerage.

Capt. HOFFMAN, of the *Parkersburg*, reports the troops at Fort Pickens all well, with plenty of provisions.

At Key West were the United States steamers *Crusader* and *Wyandotte*, also schooner *Wanderer*, of Savannah, which had been seized. Left Key West May 26, and on the 29th passed United States steamer *Water Witch*, from Pensacola for Havana. Arrived off Pensacola May 26, and found anchored there United States frigate *Sabine*, gun-boat *Brunswille* and storeship *Release*. The United States sloop-of-war *St. Louis* arrived off Pensacola 2d inst., from Fort Jefferson, Tortugas. The *Sabine* and *St. Louis* are both anchored close to the Island of St. Rosa, keeping the enemy's force from landing there. A negro, who had been picked up at the fort from a raft, gave information that 3 000 of the Secessionists had left Pensacola, and that they were much in want of provisions; also that all heavy guns on Fort McRae, which is occupied by the enemy, had been removed and placed on the water batteries. The gun-boat *Huntsville* is anchored off the bar, to prevent vessels from entering or leaving Pensacola. The United States steam frigate *Niagara* arrived off Mobile June 5, to blockade that port, and on the same day she took a schooner as a prize, which was anchored close under the land, wrecking an English ship which had been ashore since last Spring. At noon the steamer *Mount Vernon* took three of the frigate's boats, and having run in for the land as far as was deemed prudent, the boats were let go, which then pulled for the schooner, being about 100 yards off; they saw the crew attempt to raise the anchor, but a marine was ordered to discharge his musket across her bows, which stopped them from any further attempt to get away. The vessel was taken quite by surprise, and it is probable that they barely thought it worth while to keep a look out in the best of the day. The schooner's name is the *Ad*, of Mobile, formally of Long Island. The captain and crew were allowed to depart in the schooner's boat; the former pleading very hard to save his vessel, but the Lieutenant commanding the expedition told him that he would give him an order to take charge of the United States Revenue cutter now at Mobile, and if he (the Captain) would bring her out, she would then make an exchange of vessels. The boat's crew then raised the anchor and towed her out some distance, when they set sail and anchored at 5 P. M., the stars and stripes flying from the peak, under the guns of the frigate *Niagara*. The P. left her anchorage off Mobile at 5 P. M., off the 5th, arrived at Pass a L'Outre June 7, and found United States sloop-of-war *Brooklyn* blockading the Pass. Counted ten large vessels aground on the Bar. Permission had been given for tow-boats to take ships to sea on the 9th June, when the blockade would begin. On the 8th anchored alongside the United States steamer *Powhatan*, which vessel is stationed at the S. W. Pass. A great many ships leave by this way, and will be allowed to do so until June 15, when nothing will be allowed in or out.

The *Parkersburg* left Southwest Pass, 9th, for Key West, and arrived, 13th. There were in port the United States flag ship *Mississippi*, *Crusader*, *Mohawk* and *R. R. Cuyler*, also steamer *Suwanee*, *Salvor*, of Tampa, and the schooner *Wanderer*. The last three are prizes, and manned by officers and men of the Gulf Squadron. The three-masted schooner *Forest King*, Fair Haven, arrived, 13th, from Rio Janeiro for New-Orleans; she was seized, and a prize crew put on board, and sailed for New-York, 15th. The captain, first and second officers, are passengers on the *Parkersburg*.

On the 15th, the flag-ship *Mississippi* left Pensacola, but grounded going out of the harbor. The *Mount Vernon* and *Crusader* went to her assistance; after taking out her heavy guns and coal, she floated on 16th. She received no injury; but returned for coal and water. She sailed again, 19th, for Pensacola. The *Parkersburg*, also sailed, 19th, and on 25th passed schooner *Forest King*, for New-York, when off Absecom.

CORRECTION.—We were in error in saying the schooner fitted out by the Underwriters was the *Hannah W. Johnson*. She is the *Henry W. Johnson*, altogether another vessel.

FROM RICHMOND AND OTHER POINTS SOUTH.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 26.

A copy of the Richmond *Examiner* of the 25th, has been received here. Among the news therein is a Confederate ordinance, approved 21st. It makes the following appropriations for the year ending February 18, 1862, in addition to those heretofore made: for the pay of 100 regiments of infantry, $29,132,000; for legion of artillery, cavalry and voltigeurs, $550,000; transportation, $5,500,000, nearly; Ordnance Department, including the purchase of machinery and manufactures, $4,500,000, nearly; Medical Department, $320,000.

The *Examiner* publishes all the war intelligence of of our side, contained in the New-York papers of the 21st and Baltimore papers of the 22d.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS addressed a meeting at Warrentown, Ga., last Monday. The meeting subscribed 2,500 bales of cotton for the war, and promised to increase it to 4,000.

The Virginia Convention, on the 24th, discussed the subject of raising a land coast-guard in the exposed counties not yet invaded.

An ordinance organizing the Guerilla Volunteer force in trans-Allegany, Virginia, was specially referred. This legalizes all criminal outrages by the Guerillas, even to death without jury or clergy, upon all opponents.

Another, authorizing the removal of the banks of the State, was passed.

Another, relieving the banks from specie payments, was passed.

The subject of repudiating all the State Bonds held in loyal States was debated, and laid over for future consideration.

Another, annulling the honors heretofore granted to Gen. Scott, was laid over.

The *Examiner's* Portsmouth correspondence indicates that the rebels hourly fear a simultaneous attack on their lines by water and land.

The arrival of a flotilla at Hampton Roads tended to confirm their fears; but they, with their usual bragadocia, predicted a signal triumph of their arms.

Engineers have been ordered from Norfolk to the steamer *Yorktown*, at Richmond, and a crew from the Confederate receiving-ship *United States*, at Gosport, to the same vessel.

The Federal advance toward the Junction is noted, with the remark that Gen. BEAUREGARD is prepared to receive them.

The following prisoners have arrived at Richmond: Capt. KELLOGG, Sergt. AUSTIN G. MONROE, Corp. HAUSERMAN, all of the Connecticut Second Regiment. The last two were apprehended near Fall's Church. Capt. KELLOGG said he ventured beyond the lines for his own amusement, and found himself surrounded by ten or twelve scouts. He thinks he went too far. He is anxious to get home by the expiration of the term of enlistment, viz., three months. Seven prisoners were brought from Yorktown, on Sunday, and confined in the Penitentiary. [illegible] are pronounced deserters.

W. H. HURLBUT, an [illegible] arrested at Atlanta, and charged abolition writer, was tried as a spy. [illegible] brought to Richmond to be [illegible]

Two batteries of artillery went to the Junction from Richmond, Monday night.

The head-quarters [illegible] Gov. Wise's legion was at Gauley's Bridge.

The *Examiner* publishes the new Confederate tariff; all luxuries are to be charged twenty-five per cent., while [illegible] articles are to be charged twenty-five per cent., useful and necessary articles range from bullion free to five per cent. Among the exempts are [illegible] coins, seeds, fertilizers, models of inventions, household and personal effects not merchandise, breadstuffs, provisions, powder, and materials for its manufacture, firearms, &c., &c.

Exchange on New-York was 7½@8; brokers selling silver 8 and gold 10.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, June 25.

Conservative Union men deplore the raising of Federal companies by Gen. ROUSSEAU. They say the benefit thereof will more than be counterbalanced by the pretext it will give the Tennessee and Kentucky Secessionists to allege the violation of the neutrality of Kentucky, and perhaps inaugurate civil war within her borders.

The *A. O. Tyler* gun-boat, in tow of the steamer *Champion*, went to the mouth of the canal this evening. It is doubtful whether the low stage of the water will admit the gun boat.

The report that the passenger trains on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad had been discontinued is false. They will run as usual.

The Federal authorities have been several days in consultation with the State authorities and the Directors of the Nashville Railroad as to what goods should be permitted to go South. They are still undecided what goods are to be interdicted, but it is supposed that every kind of merchandise will be.

Gentlemen from Georgia represent that a strong Union feeling prevails in several portions of that State, suppressed only from the fear of the consequences of utterance. Many people earnestly hope that a reconstruction of the Union will be effected.

Evansville, Ind., was in a state of excitement Monday night, supposing 600 Secessionists were approaching. Quiet was finally restored.

The River Wabash is thoroughly blockaded.

The Memphis *Avalanche* learns that an express arrived at Madison, Ark., Sunday, stating that the Federal troops were about to take Bloomfield, near the border. The citizens of Chalk Bluff called on the Governor for aid to repel the invaders.

Our Postmaster has been directed to forward letters from the South to loyal States after removing the postage stamps, but to send foreign papers, upon which prepayment is compulsory, to the Dead Letter Office.

THE FUNERAL OF LIEUT WALKER.

ARRIVAL OF THE FIFTH MAINE REGIMENT.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 26.

The funeral of Lieut WALKER, of the Second New-Hampshire Regiment, who was killed on the New-Jersey Railroad, took place at Concord to day. A large body of Free Masons, Gov. BERRY and Staff the members of the Legislature and City Government, and a large concourse of citizens, were present at the solemn exercises.

The Fifth Maine Regiment, Col. DONNELL, arrived at 2:30, and marched to the Common under the escort of the cadets, where a collation was furnished. The regiment left this evening, on the Fall River route, for New-York. It is a splendid body of men, fully equipped for the field.

JUDGE SPRAGUE ON OUR DIFFICULTIES

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 26

Judge SPRAGUE, of the United States District Court in his charge to the Grand Jury, said that if any citizen of the United States had written letters to Mr. GREGORY, of the British Parliament, or communicated with a foreign Government, or with any of its officers or agents, with intent to influence the measure or conduct of any foreign Government, or any officer or agent thereof, in relation to the disputes or controversies with the United States, or the defeat of the measures of the Government of the United States, he was liable to punishment by a fine, not exceeding $5,000, and imprisonment. On the same charge, he said our Government had a right to treat rebel privateers as pirates, although they are not recognized as such by the laws of nations.

MISSOURI.

ST LOUIS, Tuesday, June 25.

The steamer *J. C. Swan* left the Arsenal to-day with a full battalion of Col. BLAND's regiment of volunteers, destined, it is said, for Cape Girardeau, to act in conjunction with Col. SIGAN's Illinois regiment, from Cairo, against the rebel camp near Cape Girardeau, under Gen. WATKINS.

ILLINOIS.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, June 26.

Col. DOUGHERTY's Regiment of Volunteers from the Eighth Congressional District of Illinois was mustered into the service for three years at Caseyville to-day.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Wednesday. June 26.

Gov. MORTON will issue a proclamation to-day, calling into service eleven additional regiments, ten of infantry and one of cavalry. Each infantry regiment will have a corps of 50 sharp shooters attached, armed with Enfield rifles. Quartermaster-General VAJEN will open bids to-day, for furnishing these regiments with clothing.

NEW-JERSEY.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, June 26.

Gov. OLDEN has received orders to send to Washington immediately the tree regiments at Camp Olden. They will proceed by railroad, *via* Baltimore, on Tuesday next. To-morrow, at 11 o'clock, the Governor will review the regiments at the camp.

THE SECOND VERMONT REGIMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 26.

The Second Regiment of Vermont Volunteers passed through this city last night. They were handsomely entertained by the Washington-street Refreshments Committee.

THE PRIZE SHIP AMELIA.

LEWES, DEL., Wednesday, June 26.

The prize ship *Amelia*, from Liverpool to New Orleans, seized by the Blockading Squadron, passed here for Philadelphia, loaded with salt.

THE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

The steamships *James Adger* and *Eagle*, of the Charleston line, were on Tuesday examined by Commodore BREESE, and several engineers, of the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, and it is said that they have been accepted by the Government, and will proceed in a day or two to the yard for the purpose of being turned into gun-boats.

The steamer *Delaware*, which arrived yesterday from Philadelphia, had on freight a large number of Government wagons.

SICKNESS AMONG THE TROOPS AT CAIRO.

Reports have been published of the number of cases treated at six of the Cairo military hospitals, since April 21, when the first troops arrived. We make the following abstract:

Hospitals.	No of Cases.	Dis. Cured.
Brigade, (April 21, June 12)	1,049	1,009
Seventh Regiment, (May 1, June 12)	802	792
Ninth Regiment, (May 2, June 12)	444	
Eleventh Reg., (May 11, June 10)	114	72
Twelfth Regiment	145	120

The report from the Eighth Regiment Hospital shows a total of 1,534 cases treated; but this includes the aggregate number of reported cases treated during each day since May 21.

From the Tenth Regiment Hospital no report has yet been published.

By far the greater number of cases are camp diarrhœa and dysentery, and bilious and intermittent fever. Rheumatism, pneumonia and bronchitis also prevail to a considerable extent. In the Eleventh Regiment Hospital there have been 30 cases of measles, of which 21 remained at date of report. At the Twelfth Regiment Hospital, 58 cases of measles had been treated. Only one case of typhoid fever is reported, and that resulted in death.

Out of the whole number of cases, only eight deaths are reported, and several of these were from gun shot wounds.

Cairo is probably the most unhealthy point on the Upper Mississippi. *Memphis, some distance below, is a perfectly healthy place.*

THE VOTE OF TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, June 25.

The official vote of Tennessee shows a majority for usurpation of 61,175, being the largest vote ever polled.

THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

FREDERICK, Md., Tuesday, June 25.

The Legislature adjourned at noon to day, to meet at Frederick on the 30th of July.

THE CHEROKEE INDIANS.

JEFFERSON CITY, Tuesday, June 25.

Rev. T RANNEY, missionary, left Tallipot, Cherokee Nation, on the 5th of June, and reports that GEN. MCCULLOUGH and ALBERT PIKE, of Arkansas, had been there urging unsuccessfully the chief to reconsider the position taken in his proclamation. They had left for the Creek Nation, hoping to get aid from them. Mr. PIKE had an escort of 75 men.

JOHN ROSS, principal Chief of the Cherokee Indians, in a proclamation to his people, reminds them of the obligations arising under their treaties with the United States, and urging them to their faithful observance; earnestly impressing upon all the propriety of attending to their ordinary avocations and abstaining from improfitable discussion of events transpiring in the States; cultivating harmony among themselves, and the observance of good faith and strict neutrality between them and the States threatening civil war, by which means alone can the Cherokee people hope to maintain their rights and be spared the effect of devastating war, hoping there may yet be a compromise of peaceful separation. He admonishes the Cherokees to be prudent and avoid any act or policy calculated to destroy or endanger their rights. By honestly adhering to this course no just cause for aggression will be given, and in the final adjustment between the States, the nation will be in a situation to claim and retain their rights. He earnestly impresses upon the Cherokee people the importance of non-interference, and trust that God will keep from their borders the desolation of war and stay the ravages among the brotherhood of States.

THE WHEELING CONVENTION.

WHEELING, Tuesday, June 25.

The Convention to day finished business for the present.

Several ordinances of local importance were passed, one recognizing the duty of the State Government to call out the militia in answer to any requisition of the Federal Government.

The President, in reply to the vote of thanks, made a neat speech. He urged the members now to go home, and put into operation the State Government they had inaugurated.

The Convention adjourned till the first Tuesday in August. The Legislature will meet here next Monday.

Parties who have come in from the interior counties to-night represent them in a state of guerilla war. Great anxiety is felt there that effective measures be taken to rid the scoundrels out.

CHASED BY A PRIVATEER.

SEIZURE OF A LARGE NUMBER OF PRIZES BY UNITED STATES SHIPS.

The bark *Virginia Ann*, Capt. BRYANT, from Bordeaux, *via* Pass a L'Outre, (New-Orleans Bar,) arrived at this port yesterday, and reports that on the 23d inst. was chased all day and night by a very suspicious looking vessel, schooner rigged, and having the appearance of having previously been a pilot-boat, and fitted up for a privateer. The *Virginia Ann*, in order to get clear of her, was compelled to carry a heavy press of canvas, in doing which she had her maintopmast backstay carried away. On the following day both vessels were becalmed, when the schooner used sweeps and made for the bark, but fortunately at this time a fresh breeze sprung up and the schooner was soon out of sight. The *Virginia Ann*, during the passage, encountered a succession of S. W. gales and squalls, during which she lost some sails, split foremast and broke the main trestle-tree. From May 3d to June 2d, experienced calms, with occasional heavy squalls from N. W. The *Virginia Ann* was bound to New-Orleans, and arrived at the Balize June 5, where she was boarded by the United States steam sloop of war *Brooklyn*, and ordered off, receiving the information of the blockading of all Southern ports. The Commander of the *Brooklyn* was then informed of the clippded condition of the vessel's spars and the scarcity of provisions on board, but left with his vessel without taking any notice of it and Capt. BRYANT was compelled to make the best of his way to some Northern port. June 10, lat. 27° 04°, lon 84° 28°, Capt. B. boarded the English ship *Bramleamore*, from Mobile, with a cargo of cotton, bound to Liverpool, and received from her some provisions and a negro man, who belonged North, and was allowed to leave in the *Bramleamore*, she being the last vessel permitted to leave that port by the blockading squadron. The *Bramleamore* reported being boarded by the U. S. steamer *Massachusetts*, and that the *Massachusetts* had the day previous taken twenty-five prizes, one of which was the English ship *Porphishire*, from Mobile. June 18, lat. 29° 52°, lon. 79° 05°, at 8:30 P. M., experienced a heavy squall, accompanied with vivid lightning, lasting 3 hours and twenty minutes without intermission, every clap of thunder shaking the vessel from truck to keel, during which time the vessel lay under bare poles. After the squall she found the maintopgallant cap sprung. On the 21st she spoke the U. S. gun-boat *Union*, off Charleston. She reported having captured off that port the ship *Amelia*, from Liverpool, loaded with arms and ammunition for the rebel army. The commander of the *Union* kindly offered any assistance the *Virginia Ann* stood in need of.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.

A detachment of United States marines, intended to complete the guard of the United States corvette *Vincennes* (16), was sent from the Brooklyn Navy-Yard yesterday, to Boston. The *Vincennes* will sail with sealed orders in a few days. She has on board 300 seamen, ordinary seamen and landsmen, beside the marines.

The United States steam gunboats *Penguin* and *Albatross*, of which we gave lists of officers, completed their preparations for sea yesterday, at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard. They have on board a great variety of necessaries for war purposes, and as much provisions and coal for themselves as could possibly be crammed into them. These vessels were chartered recently by the Government. They are propellers, about 400 tons burden, and are destined for the Chesapeake division of the home fleet, to be sent thence as the Commander-in-Chief may see fit. They will remain off the Battery for a few days.

The U. S. steam-frigate *Colorado*, 44, which left Boston Navy-yard a few days ago to join the blockade squadron, broke down on the 20th, while steaming about seven miles an hour. She lay still over night, and next morning her engineers discovered that her after standard, which supports the reversing shaft, had split in pieces. The casting, which is arch shaped, strengthened by a projecting rib, broke midway, at a point where a triangularly shaped piece of timber, evidently sawed out of the rib, had been replaced by a "lath" of soft iron, fastened by a small tap bolt. The forward standard was similarly fixed; but a little artistic filling and painting hid the treacherous work. The object of the perpetrator of this cowardly act is supposed to have been the weakening of the reversing machinery, so that the moment it would back water the parts would give way. The engineer who was detailed for superintending the fitting out of the machinery of the *Colorado* and of the *Mississippi*, which also broke down, MICHAEL QUINN, is strongly suspected of having accomplished these base evils. He was appointed from Virginia in 1847, and resigned some time ago. After a delay of thirty-six hours, the vessel was sufficiently repaired to proceed on her course.

Col. ABERCOMBIE, of the United States regular army, has been gazetted a Brigadier General. The regiments composing his brigade, will be the Eleventh Pennsylvania, and regiments from Wisconsin and Connecticut. The Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania replaces the Eleventh in Gen. NAGLE's Brigade. Gen. ABERCOMBIE has been the colonel and commanding officer of the United States Second Infantry. He is a graduate of West Point, entered the army as a brevet second lieutenant in the Fourth Infantry, on the 1st of July, 1822, and in exactly thirty years after was commissioned as a lieutenant-colonel. He is a prudent, discriminating and cool tactician.

The following officers will be blotted from the books of the War Department: Col. Geo. B. Crittenden, Mounted Riflemen (son of Hon. J. J. Crittenden, Ky.;) Major Longstreet, Pay Department, a native of South Carolina; Thomas J. Claibourne, Jr., Captain Mounted Riflemen; Wm. H. Jackson and H. C. McNeill, Lieutenants same regiment; Luetus Rich, Lieutenant Fifth Infantry, of Missouri. McNeill has been already gazetted as a lieutenant in the Confederate Army. He was not a West Point graduate.

A draft of sailors from the Receiving-ship *North Carolina* was yesterday put on board the steam-frigate *Roanoke*, now lying off the Battery. They are said to be destined for Washington. A detachment of regulars reached this City from Boston last evening, and were sent over to Governor's Island to be sent off with the first companies leaving for the seat of war.

The Naval General Court Martial, which has been in session at the Brooklyn Lyceum, adjourned yesterday—evidence against the man who struck Lieut. MURSANY, Commanding, having concluded. The Court will forward its decision in the case to Washington.

The corvette *Savannah*, 26, will probably go in commission this week. A part of her crew was told off yesterday, on board the *North Carolina*. Flag-Officer JOSEPH S. HULL, of New-York, has been appointed to command her. He is the twenty-seventh Captain on the Navy Register, and was a "middy" in the war of 1812. His appointment is credited to Connecticut.

Mr. GATES' list of employes at the Navy-yard has not been approved by Commodore BREESE. Capt. FOOTE is about chartering more vessels. When they are selected and approved, we will name them.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE SIXTEENTH REGIMENT.

The Sixteenth Regiment New-York Volunteers, Col. THOS. A. DAVIES, arrived here yesterday afternoon from Albany, which place they left at 5 o'clock on Tuesday evening. It was their original intention not to land in the City, but to go direct from the barges on which they came from Albany to Elizabethport, where they would take the cars for Philadelphia; but on learning that it was the desire of some of the friends of the regiment to present them with a banner, Col. DAVIES changed the programme and landed the regiment at the foot of Fourteenth-street, at 2½ P. M., whence they marched to Washington-square, where they were presented with a beautiful regimental flag, the gift of the wife of Adjutant G. HOWLAND. The presentation speech was made by Mr. R. S. HONE, and was appropriately responded to by Col. DAVIES. The regiment then took up their line of march for Pier No 2 North River, passing through Union-square, around the Statue of WASHINGTON, and down Broadway, receiving the enthusiastic greetings of crowds of people that lined the streets on the route. The regiment was preceded by an excellent band, and presented a very fine appearance. The dress of the soldiers is of the United States Army pattern, and all the officers wear the regulation uniform, with felt hats and plumes. The commander of the regiment, Col. DAVIES, is a graduate of West Point, and served in the war with Mexico. The men composing the regiment are volunteers from the region of country about Albany, and northward as far as Plattsburgh, which place sent out one company for the regiment, whose beautiful yellow silk banner, inscribed "Plattsburgh Volunteers," attracted a good deal of attention as they marched down Broadway. The regiment embarked on board the *Kill von Kull* for Elizabethtown about 5 o'clock P. M., and will proceed direct to Washington. The following is a list of the officers of the regiment:

Thomas A. Davies, Colonel. Samuel Marsh, Lieutenant-Colonel; Peter Palmer, Major; Joseph Howland, Adjutant; Arthur Dewint, Quartermaster; Wm. B Crancall, Surgeon. John H Moore, Surgeon's Mate; Henry D Townsend, Paymaster; Royal B. Stratton, Chaplain.

Non-Commissioned Staff—Fred. C. Tapley, Sergeant-Major. C. F. Moore Quartermaster's Sergeant; Howard B Utter, Drum-Major; Chas. C. Fleming, Assistant Adjutant.

Company A—David A. Nevins, Captain; Peter L. Van Ness, First-Lieutenant; Charles L. Jones, Ensign. Company B.—James M. Pomeroy, Captain. Wilson Hopkins. First-Lieutenant; George B. Eastman. Ensign. Company C—Frank Palmer. Captain. Royal Corbin, First Lieutenant; Pliney Moore, Ensign. Company D—George Parker, Captain; Albert M. Barney, First Lieutenant; Robert P. Wilson, Ensign. Company E—John L. Stetson, Captain; R M. Pierce, First Lieutenant; Charles H Bentley, Ensign. Company F—John C. Gilmore, Captain. John A Vance. First Lieutenant; Joseph Holbrook, Ensign. Company G—N. M. Curtis, Captain; S. C Vedder, First Lieutenant; William L. Best, Ensign. Company H—W. Gibson, Captain; A. M. Barnard. First Lieutenant; A. S. Tucker, Ensign. Company J—Joel J Seaver, Captain. F. F. Weed, First Lieutenant; M. E Roberts, Ensign. Company K—William W. Wood, Captain; John McFadden, First Lieutenant; Henry L Carlton, Ensign.

OTHER MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

RECEPTION OF FIFTH MAINE REGIMENT.

At a meeting of the natives of Maine resident in this City, yesterday afternoon, at the office of HAWKINS & COTHREN, Esqs., Capt. AMBROSE SNOW, in the Chair, and HENRY DUNLAP, Esq, Secretary, the following Committee of Arrangements were chosen: DEXTER A. HAWKINS, Esq., Chairman; W. H. Fogg, Geo. F. Dunning, Wm. L. Cogswell, H. H Bevely, H. T. Capen, H. W. Allen, Isaac H. Bailey, Aaron Healey, Jonathan Chase. The natives of Maine in this City and vicinity are requested to meet at the Astor House this morning at 9½ o'clock where they will form in procession and proceed to Pier No. 3 North River, to receive the regiment on its arrival from Fall River. The regiment will be escorted up Battery-place and Broadway to the City Hall, where a flag will be presented by I. T. WILLIAMS, in behalf of the Sons of Maine in this City. After the presentation the officers will dine at the Astor House and the regiment at the Park Barracks. After dinner the regiment will proceed by the night train to Washington.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CAPT. WARD.

The undersigned, in behalf of himself and family, returns his kind acknowledgments to Capt. WARD, of Company A, Twelfth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., for his promptness in forwarding the body of his son, JOHN J. MORRIS, private of said company, to New York, whose death was occasioned by sun-stroke, which he received while crossing the Long Bridge, from Virginia to Washington, with his regiment, on Sunday, June 9, 1861. Also, to Sergeant HENRY and Private JAMES NOWLAN, of said company, who escorted the body to this City. Also, to Capt. MORGAN, of the Home Guard of said regiment, and his command, who took charge of the body, and conveyed it to its final resting-place, (Greenwood,) with all military honors.

WILLIAM MORRIS, No. 200 Orchard-street.

PRIZE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

The ship *Forrest King*, captured at Key West by the United States ship *Crusader* on the 13th inst., arrived at this port yesterday, and was handed over to the custody of the Prize Commissioners. She was from Rio Janeiro and bound for New-Orleans, with a cargo of coffee and Brazilian nuts.

COL. J. MCLEOD MURPHY'S REGIMENT.

Camp Morgan, at Willet's Point, will be vacated by Col. MURPHY's Fifteenth Regiment of Sappers and Miners to-day. They go direct to Jersey City in steamers, and take the New-Jersey cars for Washington.

COL. INNES' REGIMENT.

Riker's Island is occupied by the Thirty-sixth Regiment, Col INNES, with about 600 men. The regiment lost many men by desertion while they were in Forty-ninth-street, and it will be some weeks before they will be prepared to leave.

Col. CHAS. H. INNES desires to express the thanks of his regiment to their friends, who have responded so promptly and so generously to their appeal for aid. The gifts sent come most opportunely, for many of the men would have been sadly off without them. There are still a large number who have neither shirts nor stockings, and further donations of those articles will be most gratefully received. Any donations for the regiment may be sent to either of the undersigned, who are authorized by Col. INNES to receive the same, or any one having garments to present will be called upon, by sending word through the Post-office.

THE MOZART REGIMENT.

Upon Friday next, the Mozart Regiment, 1,060 strong, Col. ED. J. RILEY, fully uniformed and equipped, will be reviewed by the Union Defence Committee, at their camp at Yonkers. The regiment has received marching orders, and will depart on Saturday next. A magnificent stand of colors has been prepared, and will be presented to the regiment by Mayor WOOD upon that day, at his residence in Fifth-avenue.

COL. BAKER'S REGIMENT.

This regiment will leave Fort Schuyler Friday morning, for Fortress Monroe, *via* Philadelphia and Washington. They will leave with about 1 200 men, and be followed by 300 more. For several days they have been in camp on the parade-ground. The colonel is entitled to great credit for collecting so many fine men, and their wants have been so closely attended to by Quartermaster YOUNG, that they have had scarcely a desertion. They are in first-rate spirits, and anxious to leave for the seat of war. A grand dress parade will be given to-day, being the last before leaving.

STEAMER "GENERAL ARTHUR."

This steamer leaves Peck-slip every morning at 10, and every afternoon at 2½, for the various encampments located up the East River.

THE LINCOLN GREENS.

The name of the above corps has been changed to "New-York Rifle Corps," on account of CARL SCHURZ's Cavalry Regiment having recently been styled "Lincoln Cavalry." The head quarters remain at Nos. 37 and 39 Bowery. Recruiting stations at Capt. DICKEL's Riding School, in West Thirteenth-street near Fifth-avenue, and at Capt. GAZEN's, Col. VAN BUREN's Aid, at the Park Barracks.

THE UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE IN WANT OF FUNDS.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening and received a petition from Col. J. MCLEOD MURPHY, asking for an appropriation of $5,000 for the use of his regiment, now stationed at Fort Schuyler, which was referred. A resolution to donate $2,000 to the Charity Fund of the New-York Fire Department was laid over. A communication was received from the Mayor, accompanied by a copy of the preamble and resolutions passed by the Union Defence Committee, and sent to His Honor, stating that they desired, through the medium of the City authorities, to notify the regiments who expected to receive aid from them that the Committee will soon be under the necessity of discontinuing its disbursements unless additional funds are appropriated by the State Government for the supplying and equipping of troops, or some other provision be made to supply the Committee with money. Aldermen TOOMEY, SMITH, HENRY and FARLEY were appointed a Committee on the Fourth of July celebration. A resolution was adopted to present a stand of colors to each Volunteer Regiment of the City, the cost of each set not to exceed $175. The Board then adjourned till Monday evening.

CELEBRATION OF INDEPENDENCE DAY.

The coming Anniversary will be celebrated in our City with unusual demonstrations. Among the most prominent will be that at the Cooper Institute. A Committee of fifty of our most prominent citizens, among whom we notice Peter Cooper, W. B. Astor, A. S. Hewitt, Isaac H Bailey, Geo. W. Blunt, Wm. M. Evarts, Hiram Barney, Isaac Sherman, William Tucker, E. B. Hart, Simeon Draper, Horace Greeley, D Appleton, Elihu Brooks, R. T. Hawe and others, have the matter in charge. Hon WM. F. HAVEMEYER will preside. The orator will be Rev. Dr. CHAPIN. The music will be furnished by the Seventh Regiment Band. The singing will be by a large number of gentlemen and ladies under the direction and leadership of Profs. EICHORN and WILSON. A fine Glee Club, consisting of Messrs. ANDERSON, COOK, &c., have volunteered. The admittance will be 25 cents, and the *entire* proceeds will be devoted to the relief of the patriotic volunteers.

ANOTHER REGIMENT OFF.

Brig Gen. CHARLES YATES has promulgated the following orders:

STATE OF NEW YORK DEPOT OF VOLUNTEERS, NEW YORK June 26, 1861.

In pursuance of special orders from General Headquarters, the Twenty-fifth Regiment, I KEARNEY, will proceed to Washington on Thursday, the 27th inst, and report to the Secretary of War.

Col. KEARNEY will make immediate requisition for such articles that he is deficient of to his command, and report at this depot for the same for completeness. By order of

CHARLES YATES, Brig. Gen Com. Depot.
THOMAS ALLCOCK, A. D. C.

JACKSON GUARD.

Fifteen able-bodied men are now only required to complete Capt. SEBITA's company. On application at No. 21 Broadway, the number will be immediately provided for, and sent to camp.

BROOKLYN MILITARY MATTERS

The Special Committee of the Common Council, appointed to examine into the funds of the city, which had been appropriated in fitting out the volunteers, held a meeting on Tuesday evening, and first proceeded to examine the unpaid bills. Different bills, amounting to about $5,000 were presented, and the parties who furnished the different articles were closely questioned and the bills were audited after lopping off some excessive charges. At the next meeting of the Committee, witnesses will be called to testify as to the bills already paid.

Col. J. H. PERRY's regiment bids fair to be filled up at an early day, and by a superior class of men. A large number of able-bodied men are on their rooms yesterday at the recruiting head quarters in Montague Hall.

The owner of house No. 22 Myrtle-avenue, on Tuesday, attempted to dispossess a tenant named JOHN O'SHEA because he persisted in keeping the Stars and Stripes flying in front of the house. The attempt thus far has been abortive.

The Committee appointed to distribute the money appropriated for the use of the families of volunteers, will sit at the Old School House on Fifth-street, E. D. Friday afternoon, from 4 to 7 o'clock.

Some of the noted "roughs" of this city, now at the seat of war, have turned out to be excellent soldiers.

A rendezvous to recruit for the regiment to be known as the Christian Men-at-Arms, has been opened at No 203 Atlantic-street.

In answer to the numerous rumors as to disaffection existing in the Twenty-eighth Regiment, the officers have addressed a communication to Gov MORGAN, in which they state that, whatever difficulties have existed in the regiment, have been merely temporary, and arising principally from misunderstandings, and that they have wholly and entirely ceased to exist, and that every man in the Twenty eighth Regiment is now, as they always have been, ready to do and discharge their whole duty to their country in every particular, and to serve in arms for the maintenance of the Union during the entire time for which they were mustered in to the service of the United States Government, without abating one day or one hour.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE ARGUMENT IN THE BLOCKADE CASES.—The argument upon the case of the English bark *Hiawatha*, seized for alleged violation of the blockade at Hampton Roads, will commence to-day, before Judge BETTS, in the United States District Court. This case is looked to with much interest, as it involves the entire question of the blockade established by the United States Government. STEWART L. WOODRUFF, Esq., Assistant District-Attorney will open the argument on behalf of the Government, which will be closed by District Attorney E. D SMITH. CHAS. EDWARDS Esq., counsel for H. B. M.'s Consul at this port, appears for the vessel.

INDICTMENT OF JEFF. DAVIS' PIRATES.—It is understood that the United States Grand Jury yesterday found an indictment for piracy against the captain and crew of the privateer *Savannah*, and their trial will commence before the United States District Court the forepart of next week. The preliminary examination before a United States Commissioner will be waived.

Arrivals in the City.

Gov. McCLELLAN, ex-Secretary of the Interior, of Detroit, Mich.; Capt Ottinger and family, of Penn.; Lieuts J. M. Ritner and P. R. Stetson, of the U. S. A.; P. V. Kellogg, of Utica, and Dr. Watson, of Long Island, are at the Astor House.

Homer Ramsdell, of Newburgh; Major Hagner, of the U. S. A.; T. E. Henry, bearer of dispatches to Lord Lyons from England; Thos Whitridge and lady, of Baltimore; Dr. H Bowen and lady, of Conn.; B. H. Cheever, of Wasington, and G Livermore and lady, of Boston, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Lieut. Mallory of Fort Monroe, Col. A. Clark, H. Q. Sanderson and D. Gezzi, of St. Louis; Col. Matteson, of New-York; A. B. Barstow, of Providence, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Rev. Dr. Randall, Rev. Dr. Mason and Dr. Shattuck, of Boston; Rev. Dr. Morgan, of New-York, and Mr. Wilson, of Alabama, are at the Brevoort House.

Capt. W. H. Irwin, of the U. S. A.; S. H Mix, of Schobarie; E. E. Mervine and lady, of Auburn; Emil Guech, of Austria, and E M. Gilbert and lady, of Utica, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

E Jurth, of California; E Cone and J. S Estergez, of the *Kangaroo*, and E. E. Pillinger, of the U. S N., are at the New York Hotel.

Judge Shipman, of Hartford, and W. Blake and lady, of N Y., are at the Albermarle Hotel.

Capt. Whistler, of the U. S. A., and A. E. Vinot and lady, of Boston, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, June 26—1 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged and dull. WHEAT dull and lower; sales 5 000

THE GREAT INSURRECTION.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

tion of the crops continued to come from all sections of the State. Sugar and cotton were in excellent order.

Beeves were to be driven from Western Texas to New-Orleans.

The United States troops, prisoners at San Antonio, were soon to be moved ten miles out of town.

POSTSCRIPT.

THURSDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE GREAT REVOLT.

xty Thousand Troops in and Around Washington.

REBEL SCOUTS DISGUISED AS INDIANS.

The Fortress Monroe Reconnoitering Party---Ten Killed and Ten Wounded.

POSITION OF THE NEW-YORK REGIMENTS.

Gen. McClellan Denies Recognizing the Neutrality of Kentucky.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 26.

REGIMENTS TO BE PAID OFF.

Regiments have begun to be paid off, and all the troops will now shortly have receipted to the Government in full for services to date.

FUNERAL OF MAJOR GREYE PETER.

The funeral of the late Major GREYE PETER took place here yesterday evening. He was eigety-two years old, and was the first man commissioned by President JEFFERSON as Captain of Artillery. He was many years in the United States service, and for five years he represented a district of Maryland in Congress.

WASHINGTON QUIET.

The City of Washington is remarkably quiet, and the Sabbath-day appearance of our streets is the occasion of frequent remark. Notwithstanding the fact that there are now in town and immediately around us some fifty odd thousand troops, there is a silence along the great thoroughfare that is singularly remarkable. No fights, no disturbances, no loud talk, no excitement whatever.

NUMBER OF REGIMENTS IN WASHINGTON AND VICINITY.

A full list of the number of regiments and men reported as having arrived in Washington since the war broke out, is published, to-day. The footing shows an aggregate of fifty-eight regiments, numbering about 52,000 soldiers. Besides these, are the Cavalry, Artillery, the subsequent recruits for the regiments, from time to time, the Regulars, and the District Militia, and volunteers in Washington and Georgetown, making about fifty-eight to sixty thousand, all told, upon this line of operations.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

ROBERT D. CUNNINGHAM is appointed Postmaster at Jamestown, N. Y.; W. M. MURPHY, of Michigan, Consul to Frankfort-on-the-Maine; and RICHARD HILDRETH, of New-York, Consul at Trieste.

STRANGERS FROM THE SOUTH.

Four foreign travelers came from the South to Washington, to-day, with passes from DAVIS, *vid* Richmond and Manassas Junction. They saw but few troops comparatively at Richmond; they have been sent to Norfolk, from that place. These strangers do not give a very flattering account of the appearance of things down towards Dixie.

REBELS DISGUISED AS SCOUTS.

About a hundred rebels, disguised as Indian scouts, are heard from to-day as having been hanging around Alexandria last night; they did no mischief.

THE PRESIDENT AN L. L. D.

Dr FRANCIS LIEBER, of Columbia College, was presented by the Secretary of State, for the purpose of conferring upon the President, in behalf of that institution, the degree of L. L. D.

NEW GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

In official communication with the Governors of States, the President recognizes Gov. PIERPONT as the Executive of Virginia. Mr. LEICHER will no longer be regarded as having any claim to the title of Governor.

TEN OF OUR TROOPS KILLED AT FORTRESS MONROE.

Reconnoitering parties sent out from Fortress Monroe, and from the *Minnesota* and *Quaker City*, are reported to have been fired upon by masked batteries in the vicinity of Sewall's Point. Eight or ten are said to have been killed, and as many more wounded. This news was brought by the steamer to-night.

ARRIVAL OF SENATORS.

Senators HARRIS, of New-York, FESSENDEN, of Maine, and GEO. F. BROWN, Esq., of Illinois, the Republican nominee for sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, arrived to-day.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. MCCLELLAND.

Gen. MCCLELLAND has transmitted a dispatch to the War Department, denying that he entered into an agreement with Gov. MAGOFFIN, of Kentucky, recognizing the neutrality of that State. The whole story he says is a fabrication, having no other foundation than a promise made in conversation by the Governor, to prevent the entrance of rebel troops into that State.

PRESENTATION OF A HORSE.

Col. JOHN S. CLARK, of the New-York Nineteenth Regiment, has been presented a fine horse by a number of gentlemen.

POSITION OF REGIMENTS.

The Twenty-first Buffalo Regiment has gone into camp on the grounds of FLETCHER'S country seat, known as Kalorama; Col. LANSING'S regiment is in an open field opposite the Maine Brigade, north of the city; Col. JACKSON'S and Col. MCQUADE'S regiments are on the east side of Fourteenth-street, near the old quarters of the Seventh.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.

The Second Vermont Regiment has arrived and gone into camp on the eastern branch of the Potomac.

Col. GORMAN'S Minnesota Regiment reached here at 10½. LEO.

THE MILWAUKEE DIFFICULTIES.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, June 26.

The city has been very quiet since Monday until this afternoon, when some excitement was manifested in the upper Wards, but with no serious result. Committees from the riotous Wards are said to be appointed, to demand the Banks to make good all the money they now hold. Eight hundred troops are ready at all times, and at a moment's notice, to quell any disturbance. The Governor was here yesterday, and arrangements are on foot to make the securities of the solvent Banks par, by substituting State bonds for depreciated Southern stocks.

REBEL OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE EVACUATION OF HARPER'S FERRY.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 26.

The injunction of secrecy being removed, the Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 24th, gives the following report of the evacuation of Harper's Ferry, from which it appears that Gen. JOHNSTON evacuated the place because it was untenable, lying, as it were, in the small end of a funnel, the broader end of which could with great ease be occupied by the enemy. The *Enquirer* says it was well known that Gen. SCOTT'S plan was to turn Harper's Ferry by the column from Pennsylvania, under Gen. PATTERSON, and effect a junction, near Winchester or Strasburg, with another column of Gen. MCCLELLAND'S army, passing through Romney, and cut off Gen. BEAUREGARD'S and Gen JOHNSON'S armies from each other. This plan was completely foiled. On Thursday, 16th inst., Gen JOHNSTON, having waited at Harper's Ferry long enough to make the enemy believe that he intended to contest that position to the last, and learning that they were advancing on Williamsport, and Romney, sent a portion of his forces to Winchester by rail. On the 17th he continued this movement, sending back his tent equippage and other heavy baggage, his sick, &c., and set fire to and burn the railroad bridge, and such public buildings as could be burned without endangering private property, spiked such heavy guns at the Ferry as could not be removed, and, on the 18th, moved with his whole army, marching on foot in the direction of Winchester, encamping about three and a-half miles southwest of Charlestown. The enemy taking this movement, as it was intended they should take as a retreat, crossed a brigade of their advance division, commanded by Gen CADWALLADER, who joined their forces on Saturday or Sunday morning, which was moved forward towards Martinsburgh, on Sunday morning. On the 19th Gen JOHNSTON changed his line of march at right angles, and moved square towards Martinsburgh, encamping at Runker Hill, on the Winceester and Martinsburgh turnpike, twelve miles from Martinsburgh, to offer battle there, or to advance or attack, if necessary. This movement placed the enemy in a predicament. They therefore recrossed the river and evacuated the valley, retiring beyond Hagerstown. A lieutenant-colonel and another member of the Eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, were taken prisoners during this retreat—BOWMAN and CHASE. A day or two after this, Col. HILL, Thirteenth Virginia Regiment, in command of part of the forces who had retreated from Harper's Ferry and who had been pushed forward toward Romney, sent forward toward New Creek on the Potomac, eighteen miles west of Cumberland, four companies of Tennessee and Virginia troops under Colonel VAUGHAN, of Tennessee, who found the Yankees posted on the Maryland side of the Potomac. The Confederates, in face of the enemy forded the stream waist deep, drove them off in the utmost confusion, captured two pieces of loaded artillery and a stand of colors, destroyed the railroad bridge at that place, and returned to Romney, making the march of thirty-six miles, and gaining a brilliant victory within twenty hours. About one hundred of the Maryland line, two nights back, made a flying visit to the Ferry. They have returned, and report having burned the rifle works, destroyed Shenandoah Bridge, tumbled a locomotive into the Potomac, and brought away twenty thousand rifle stocks and seven Union men as yrisoners.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS EXPECTED.

WILLIAMSPORT, Tuesday, June 25.

Yesterday a messenger was sent to Falling Waters. He reports that Gen. JACKSON'S force had been increased, by a concentration of troops, within the week, and it must be now between four and five thousand.

Startling intelligence reached here, to-night, by the same person, who went across the river again to-day, that Gen. JOHNSON in person, with the rear guard, numbering 10,000 in round numbers, with 20 pieces of heavy artillery, beside the light artillery batteries mentioned yesterday, was encamped to-night at Couchman's farm, four miles this side of Martinsburgh. They began their march from Winchester on Sunday night.

The Sixth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Pennsylvania Regiments broke up encampment on the Greencastle Turnpike, two miles above this point, and marched directly southward toward Sharpsburgh at 6 o'clock this evening.

A gentleman just arrived from Hagerstown states that the Second and Third Pennsylvania and PERKIN'S battery of Flying Artillery have just marched from that neighborhood in the same direction. From the quiet and secrecy observed in these night marches, it is evident that Gen. PATTERSON either expects to strike a heavy blow or receive one.

It is certain that Gen. JOHNSON will not attempt to cross at Williamsport in the face of a heavy battery erected there, and it is equally certain that Gen. PATTERSON will not cross again.

Gov. CURTIN'S reinforcement to Col. WALLACE has reached Cumberland. Col. WALLACE speaks of assuming the offensive at once, and is anxious to revisit Romney. Gen. MCCLELLAN is hourly expected there. A vast force is following him from the West.

The messenger says that Col. WALLACE estimated it at 20,000. There are probably not more than 15,000. This will drive the whole secession force from the Potomac Valley, if vigorously seconded by Gen. PATTERSON'S column of 11,000 men, now lying about here.

Gen. JOHNSON designed to draw Gen. PATTERSON into the neck, but has failed. Gen. PATTERSON will cross the Potomac lower down. His movement southward is to draw Gen. JOHNSON away from Gen MCCLELLAN until the forces of the latter arrive in such numbers as to enable him to assume the offensive effectively.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

TEST OF RIFLED CANNON AT FORT ELLSWORTH.

ALEXANDRIA, Wednesday, June 26.

A test, this afternoon, of the rifled cannon at Fort Ellsworth, the formidable fieldworks that have been in the course of construction for several weeks on Shutler's Hill, and are now approaching completion, resulted in giving the utmost satisfaction. Thirty 10-pounders were fired. All the guns have been mounted, and the fort is well garrisoned, including a force of regulars. Guns were also placed outside, commanding the roads. Good military authority pronounces these works perfect in every respect, and good against the siege of 10,000 of the best troops. They have been constructed under the superintendence of Capt. WRIGHT.

REBEL FORCES AT MANASSAS JUNCTION.

Intelligence from Manassas Junction gives satisfaction at the head-quarters, that the force there is not near as large as reported, and not well clothed nor fed.

Col. HINTZELMAN has never apprehended an attack on this immediate locality, though every precaution has been taken to guard against such an event, should it occur. The troops are now so admirably posted for a defence, and the field-works are so extensive that all fears of that character are now generally dismissed.

THE REBELS AT VIENNA.

A reconnoitering party found several thousand troops gathering near Vienna this morning.

Intelligence from Camp Tyler, this evening, represents all the rebels disappeared from Falls Church, and that the place will soon be occupied by Federal troops.

BISHOP M'ILVAINE AND THE OHIO TROOPS.

Bishop MCILVAINE visited Camp Upton this evening, and delivered an impressive sermon to the Ohio troops.

RUMORS OF ANOTHER FIGHT.

There is highly respectable authority for stating that letters have been received by citizens here announcing the meeting of the Black Horse Guards and Alexandria riflemen with a Federal force, the character or number not stated, resulting (so the letters say,) in killing 13, wounding 20 and capturing three of the latter. These letters are represented as having come from the sons of the parties who received them, (members of the Alexandria Riflemen;) but outside of these there is to be found, after the most diligent inquiry, a particle of evidence to credit them.

Military men are in entire ignorance of any such occurrence. They are, however, generally credited by secesion citizens here.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN CADWALLADER.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 26.

Reports from Winchester to the 25th inst. state that Gen. CADWALLADER again crossed the Potomac with 6,000 men, the day before, when his scouts informed him that Gen. JOHNSON was approaching with 12,000 men. Gen. CADWALLADER is said to have had three hours' notice of the approach of Gen. JOHNSTON, through his spies in the Virginia camp.

Notwithstanding all the reports about Gen. JOHNSTON'S movements, Winchester papers say, so far from being encamped at any particular spot, he is hovering about the enemy with "bended bow and quiver full of arrows." Stirring news is expected from Gen. JOHNSTON'S command, within twenty four hours.

MORE OF GEN. JACKSON'S FORCES.

SYRACUSE, Mo., Wednesday, June 27.

A gentlemen arrived to day from the South says he met Gov. JACKSON with W. W. PARSONS and some 1,200 troops at Pomme de Terre bridge, eleven miles south of Warsaw, on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, moving Southward. They had four cannon and about 25 baggage wagons, some of which had been used for stage coaches.

He reports that CHARLES BABCOCK, late Agent of the Overland Mail Company at Warsaw, joined Gen. JACKSON'S force there, and furnished him ten full teams belonging to the Mail Company.

A good many horses were drowned in crossing the Osage river.

REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 26.

WM. H. HURLBUT, formerly of the NEW-YORK TIMES, has been arrested at Alanta, Ga., as a suspicious character, and conveyed to Richmond. It is stated that if he escapes from Virginia a warrant is out for his arrest, issued by Judge GILCHRIST, of Charleston, S. C.

The following are the names of the prisoners who were conveyed to Richmond on Monday last: Capt. H. G. KELLY, Second Regiment Connecticut Volunteers; Sergeant AUSTIN G. MUNROE, Company B, same regiment; Corporal CHAS. E. HAUSGROAT, Company D, same regiment.

Yorktown cars brought up a prisoner of war belonging to a New-York Regiment; also a Virginian taken as a spy.

A Pennsylvanian by birth, a resident of North Carolina, a deserter from the rebels, has been sent home manacled, to be dealt with as they see fit. He had drawings of Williamsport, Yorktown, and plans of Gen. MAGRUDER'S fortifications.

FROM THE GULF SQUADRON.

THE RECENT EXPLOIT OF THE NIAGARA.

DISPOSITION OF THE BLOCKADING FORCE—AFFAIRS AT KEY WEST.

The United States steam-transport *Chesapeake*, Capt. WILLETS, arrived at this port yesterday, from Fort Jefferson, Tortugas, *via* Key West, having in tow the transport *Parkersburg*, which vessel broke her shaft on the outward passage. Capt. W. reports the garrison at Fort Jefferson all well, and sufficiently supplied with provisions and ordnance. The *Chesapeake* brings the following passengers:

Richard Hartle, F. A. Barrett, G. D. Warren, J. E. Penfield, J. W. Robinson, J. P. Prentice, Samuel Walker, and 5 in the steerage.

Capt. HOFFMAN, of the *Parkersburg*, reports the troops at Fort Pickens all well, with plenty of provisions.

At Key West were the United States steamers *Crusader* and *Wyandotte*, also schooner *Wanderer*, of Savannah, which had been seized. Left Key West May 26, and on the 29th passed United States steamer *Water Witch*, from Pensacola for Havana. Arrived off Pensacola May 30, and found anchored there United States frigate *Sabine*, gun-boat *Huntsville* and storeship *Release*. The United States sloop-of-war *St. Louis* arrived off Pensacola 2d inst., from Fort Jefferson, Tortugas. The *Sabine* and *St. Louis* are both anchored close to the Island of St. Rosa, keeping the enemy's force from landing there. A negro, who had been picked up at the fort from a raft, gave information that 3 000 of the Secessionists had left Pensacola, and that they were much in want of provisions; also that all heavy guns on Fort McRae, which is occupied by the enemy, had been removed and placed on the water batteries. The gun-boat *Huntsville* is anchored off the bar to prevent vessels from entering or leaving Pensacola. The United States steam frigate *Niagara* arrived off Mobile June 5, to blockade that port, and on the same day she took a schooner as a prize, which was anchored close under the land, **wrecking an English ship which had been ashore since last Spring. At noon the steamer *Mount Vernon* took three of the frigate's boats, and having run in for the land as far as was deemed prudent, the boats were let go, which then pulled for** the schooner, being about 100 yards off; they saw the crew attempt to raise the anchor, but a marine was ordered to discharge his musket across her bows, which stopped them from any further attempt to get away. The vessel was taken quite by surprise, and it is probable that they hardly thought it worth while to keep a look out in the heat of the day. The schooner's name is the *Aid*, of Mobile, formerly of Long Island. The captain and crew were allowed to depart in the schooner's boat; the former pleading very hard to save his vessel, but the Lieutenant commaning the expedition told him that he would give him an order to take charge of the United States Revenue cutter now at Mobile, and if he (the Captain) would bring her out, she would then make an exchange of vessels. The boat's crew then raised the anchor and towed her out some distance, when they set sail and anchored at 5 P. M., the Stars and Stripes flying from the peak, under the guns of the frigate *Niagara*. The P. left her anchorage off Mobile at 5 P. M. off the 5th, arrived at Pass a L'Outre June 7, and found United States sloop-of-war *Brooklyn* blockading the Pass. Counted ten large vessels aground on the Bar. Permission had been given for tow-boats to take ships to sea until the 9th June, when the blockade would begin. On the 8th, anchored alongside the United States steamer *Powhatan*, which vessel is stationed at the S. W. Pass. A great many ships leave by this way, and will be allowed to do so until June 15, when nothing will be allowed in or out.

FROM RICHMOND AND OTHER POINTS SOUTH.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 26.

A copy of the Richmond *Examiner* of the 25th, has been received here. Among the news therein is a Confederate ordinance, approved 21st. It makes the following appropriations for the year ending February 18, 1862, in addition to those heretofore made: for the pay of 100 regiments of infantry, $29,132,000; for legion of artillery, cavalry and voltigeurs, $550,000; transportation, $5,500,000, nearly; Ordnance Department, including the purchase of machinery and manufactures, $4,500,000, nearly; Medical Department, $329,000.

The *Examiner* publishes all the war intelligence of of our side, contained in the New-York papers of the 21st and Baltimore papers of the 22d.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS addressed a meeting at Warrentown, Ga., last Monday. The meeting subscribed 2,500 bales of cotton for the war, and promised to increase it to 4,000.

The Virginia Convention, on the 24th, discussed the subject of raising a land coast-guard in the exposed counties not yet invaded.

An ordinance organizing the Guerilla Volunteer force in trans-Allegany, Virginia, was specially referred. This legalizes all criminal outrages by the Guerillas, even to death without jury or clergy, upon all opponents.

Another, authorizing the removal of the banks of the State, was passed.

Another, relieving the banks from specie payments, was passed.

The subject of repudiating all the State Bonds held in loyal States was debated, and laid over for future consideration.

Another, annulling the honors heretofore granted to Gen Scott, was laid over.

The *Examiner's* Portsmouth correspondence indicates that the rebels hourly fear a simultaneous attack on their lines by water and land.

The arrival of a flotilla at Hampton Roads tended to confirm their fears; but they, with their usual bragadocia, predicted a signal triumph of their arms.

Engineers have been ordered from Norfolk to the steamer *Yorktown*, at Richmond, and a crew from the Confederate receiving-ship *United States*, at Gosport, to the same vessel.

The Federal advance toward the Junction is noted, with the remark that Gen. BEAUREGARD is prepared to receive them.

The following prisoners have arrived at Richmond: Capt. KELLOGG, Sergt. AUSTIN G. MONROE, Corp. HAUSHURST, all of the Connecticut Second Regiment. The last two were apprehended near Fall's Church. Capt. KELLOGG said he ventured beyond the lines for his own amusement, and found himself surrounded by ten or twelve scouts. He thinks he went too far. He is anxious to get home by the expiration of the term of enlistment, viz., three months. Seven prisoners were brought from Yorktown, on Sunday, and confined in the Penitentiary. Four of the number are pronounced deserters.

W. H. HURLBUT, an alleged abolition writer, was arrested at Atlanta, and brought to Richmond to be tried as a spy.

Two batteries of artillery went to the Junction from Richmond, Monday night.

The head quarters of Gov. Wise's legion was at Gauley's Bridge.

The *Examiner* publishes the new Confederate tariff; all luxuries are to be charged twenty-five per cent., while useful and necessary articles range from twenty-five to five per cent. Among the exempts are bullion, coins, seeds, fertilizers, models of inventions, household and personal effects not merchandise, breadstuffs, provisions, powder, and materials for its manufacture, firearms, &c., &c.

Exchange on New-York was 7⅛@8; brokers selling silver 8 and gold 10.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, June 25.

Conservative Union men deplore the raising of Federal companies by Gen ROUSSEAU. They say the benefit thereof will more than be counterbalanced by the pretext it will give the Tennessee and Kentucky Secessionists to allege the violation of the neutrality of Kentucky, and perhaps inaugurate civil war within her borders.

The *A. O. Tyler* gun-boat, in tow of the steamer *Champion*, went to the mouth of the canal this evening. It is doubtful whether the low stage of the water will admit the gun boat.

The report that the passenger trains on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad had been discontinued is false. They will run as usual.

The Federal authorities have been several days in consultation with the State authorities and the Directors of the Nashville Railroad as to what goods should be permitted to go South. They are still undecided what goods are to be interdicted, but it is supposed that every kind of merchandise will be.

Gentlemen from Georgia represent that a strong Union feeling prevails in several portions of that State, suppressed only from the fear of the consequences of utterance. Many people earnestly hope that a reconstruction of the Union will be effected.

Evansville, Ind., was in a blaze of excitement Monday night, supposing 600 Secessionists were approaching. Quiet was finally restored.

The River Wabash is thoroughly blockaded.

The Memphis *Avalanche* learns that an express arrived at Madison, Ark., Sunday, stating that the Federal troops were about to take Bloomfield, near the border. The citizens of Chalk Bluff called on the Governor for aid to repel the invaders.

Our Postmaster has been directed to forward letters from the South to loyal States after removing the postage stamps, but to send foreign papers, upon which prepayment is compulsory, to the Dead Letter Office.

CHASED BY A PRIVATEER.

SEIZURE OF A LARGE NUMBER OF PRIZES BY UNITED STATES SHIPS.

The bark *Virginia Ann*, Capt. BRYANT, from Bordeaux, *via* Pass a L'Outre, (New-Orleans Bar,) arrived at this port yesterday, and reports that on the 23d inst. was chased all day and night by a very suspicious looking vessel, schooner rigged, and having the appearance of having previously been a pilot-boat, and fitted up for a privateer. The *Virginia Ann*, in order to get clear of her, was compelled to carry a heavy press of canvas, in doing which she had her maintopmast backstay carried away. On the following day both vessels were becalmed, when the schooner used sweeps and made for the bark, but fortunately at this time a fresh breeze sprung up and the schooner was soon out of sight. The *Virginia Ann*, during the passage, encountered a succession of S. W. gales and squalls, during which she lost some sails, split foretopmast and broke the main tresseltree. From May 3d to June 2d, experienced calms, with occasional heavy squalls from N. W. The *Virginia Ann* was bound to New-Orleans, and arrived at the Balize June 5, where she was boarded by the United States steam sloop of war *Brooklyn*, and ordered off, receiving the information of the blockading of all Southern ports. **The Commander of the *Brooklyn* was then informed of the crippled condition of the vessel's spars and the scarcity of provisions on board, but left with his vessel without taking any notice of it, and Capt. BRYANT was compelled to make** the best of his way to some Northern port. June 10, lat. 27° 04', lon. 84° 28', Capt B. boarded the English ship *Bramleamore*, from Mobile, with a cargo of cotton, bound to Liverpool, and received from her some provisions and a negro man, who belonged North, and was allowed to leave in the *Bramleamore* she being the last vessel permitted to leave that port by the blockading squadron. The *Bramleamore* reported being boarded by the U. S. steamer *Massachusetts*, and that the *Massachusetts* had the day previous taken twenty-five prizes, one of which was the English ship *Perphishire*, from Mobile. June 18, lat. 29° 52', lon. 79° 05', at 8:30 P. M., experienced a heavy squall, accompanied with vivid lightning, lasting 3 hours and twenty minutes without intermission, every clap of thunder shaking the vessel from truck to keel, during which time the vessel lay under bare poles. After the squall she found the maintopgallant cap sprung. On the 21st she spoke the U. S. gun-boat *Union*, off Charleston. She reported having captured off that port the ship *Amelia*, from Liverpool, loaded with arms and ammunition for the rebel army. The commander of the *Union* kindly offered any assistance the *Virginia Ann* stood in need of.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.

A detachment of United States marines, intended to complete the guard of the United States corvette *Vincennes* (16), was sent from the Brooklyn Navy-Yard yesterday, to Boston. The *Vincennes* will sail with sealed orders in a few days. She has on board 300 seamen, ordinary seamen and landsmen, beside the marines.

The United States steam gunboats *Penguin* and *Albatross*, of which we gave lists of officers, completed their preparations for sea yesterday, at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard. They have on board a great variety of necessaries for war purposes and as much provisions and coal for themselves as could possibly be crammed into them. These vessels were chartered recently by the Government. They are propellers, about 400 tons burden, and are destined for the Chesapeake division of the home fleet, to be sent thence as the Commander-in-Chief may see fit. They will remain off the Battery for a few days.

The U. S. steam-frigate *Colorado*, 44, which left Boston Navy-yard a few days ago to join the blockade squadron, broke down on the 20th, while steaming about seven miles an hour. She lay still over night, and next morning her engineers discovered that her after standard, which supports the reversing shaft, had split in pieces. The casting, which is arch shaped, strengthened by a projecting rib, broke midway, at a point where a triangularly shaped piece of timber, evidently sawed out of the rib, had been replaced by a "lath" of soft iron, fastened by a small tap bolt. The forward standard was similarly fixed; but a little artistic filling and painting hid the treacherous work. The object of the perpetrator of this cowardly act is supposed to have been the weakening of the reversing machinery, so that the moment it would back water the parts would give way. The engineer who was detailed for superintending the fitting out of the machinery of the *Colorado* and of the *Mississippi*, which also broke down, MICHAEL QUINN, is strongly suspected of having accomplished these base evils. He was appointed from Virginia in 1847, and resigned some time ago. After a delay of thirty-six hours, the vessel was sufficiently repaired to proceed on her course.

Col. ABERCOMBIE, of the United States regular army, has been gazetted a Brigadier General. The regiments composing his brigade, will be the Eleventh Pennsylvania, and regiments from Wisconsin and Connecticut. The Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania replaces the Eleventh in Gen. NAGLE'S Brigade. Gen. ABERCOMBIE has been the colonel and commanding officer of the United States Second Infantry. He is a graduate of West Point, entered the army as a brevet second lieutenant in the Fourth Infantry, on the 1st of July, 1822, and in exactly thirty years after was commissioned as a lieutenant-colonel. He is a prudent, discriminating and cool tactician.

The following officers will be blotted from the books of the War Department: Col. Geo. B. Crittenden, Mounted Riflemen (son of Hon. J. J. Crittenden, Ky.;) Major Longstreet, Pay Department, a native of South Carolina; Thomas J. Claibourne, Jr., Captain Mounted Riflemen; Wm. H. Jackson and H. C McNeill, Lieutenants same regiment; Lucius Rich, Lieutenant Fifth Infantry, of Missouri. McNeill has been already gazetted as a lieutenant in the Confederate Army. He was not a West Point graduate.

A draft of sailors from the Receiving-ship *North Carolina* was yesterday put on board the steam-frigate *Roanoke*, now lying off the Battery. They are said to be destined for Washington. A detachment of regulars reached this City from Boston last evening, and were sent over to Governor's Island to be sent off with the first companies leaving for the seat of war.

The Naval General Court Martial, which has been in session at the Brooklyn Lyceum, adjourned yesterday—evidence against the man who struck Lieut. MULLANY, Commanding, having concluded. The Court will forward its decision in the case to Washington.

The corvette *Savannah*, 26, will probably go in commission this week. A part of her crew was told off yesterday, on board the *North Carolina*. Flag-Officer JOSEPH S. HULL, of New-York, has been appointed to command her. He is the twenty-seventh Captain on the Navy Register, and was a "middy" in the war of 1812. His appointment is credited to Connecticut.

Mr. GATES' list of employes at the Navy-yard has not been approved by Commodore BREESE. Capt. FOOTE is about chartering more vessels. When they are selected and approved, we will name them.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE SIXTEENTH REGIMENT.

The Sixteenth Regiment New-York Volunteers, Col. THOS. A. DAVIES, arrived here yesterday afternoon from Albany, which place they left at 5 o'clock on Tuesday evening. It was their original intention not to land in the City, but to go direct from the barges on which they came from Albany to Elizabethport, where they would take the cars for Philadelphia; but on learning that it was the desire of some of the friends of the regiment to present them with a banner, Col. DAVIES changed the programme and landed the regiment at the foot of Fourteenth-street, at 2½ P. M., whence they marched to Washington-square, where they were presented with a beautiful regimental flag, the gift of the wife of Adjutant G. HOWLAND. The presentation speech was made by Mr. R. S. HONE, and was appropriately responded to by Col. DAVIES. The regiment then took up their line of march for Pier No. 2 North River, passing through Union-square, around the Statue of WASHINGTON, and down Broadway, receiving the enthusiastic greetings of crowds of people that lined the streets on the route. The regiment was preceded by an excellent band, and presented a very fine appearance. The dress of the soldiers is of the United States Army pattern, and all the officers wear the regulation uniform, with felt hats and plumes. The commander of the regiment, Col. DAVIES, is a graduate of West Point, and served in the war with Mexico. The men composing the regiment are volunteers from the region of country about Albany, and northward as far as Plattsburgh, which place sent out one company for the regiment, whose beautiful yellow silk banner, inscribed "Plattsburgh Volunteers," attracted a good deal of attention as they marched down Broadway. The regiment embarked on board the *Kill von Kull* for Elizabethtown about 5 o'clock P. M., and will proceed direct to Washington.

OTHER MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

RECEPTION OF FIFTH MAINE REGIMENT.

At a meeting of the natives of Maine resident in this City, yesterday afternoon, at the office of HAWKINS & COTHREN, Esqs., Capt. AMBROSE SNOW, in the Chair, and HENRY DUNLAP, Esq, Secretary, the following Committee of Arrangements were chosen: DEXTER A. HAWKINS, Esq., Chairman; W. H. Fogg, Geo. F. Dunning, Wm. L. Cogswell, H. H. Bevely, H. T. Capen, H. W. Allen, Isaac H. Bailey, Aaron Healey, Jonathan Chase. The natives of Maine in this City and vicinity are requested to meet at the Astor House this morning at 9½ o'clock, where they will form in procession and proceed to Pier No. 3 North River, to receive the regiment on its arrival from Fall River. The regiment will be escorted up Battery-place and Broadway to the City Hall, where a flag will be presented by I. T. WILLIAMS, in behalf of the Sons of Maine in this City. After the presentation the officers will dine at the Astor House and the regiment at the Park Barracks. After dinner the regiment will proceed by the night train to Washington.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CAPT. WARD.

The undersigned, in behalf of himself and family, returns his kind acknowledgments to Capt. WARD, of Company A, Twelfth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., for his promptness in forwarding the body of his son, JOHN J. MORRIS, private of said company, to New York, whose death was occasioned by sun-stroke, which he received while crossing the Long Bridge, from Virginia to Washington, with his regiment, on Sunday, June 9, 1861. Also, to Sergeant HENRY and Private JAMES NOWLAN, of said company, who escorted the body to this City. Also, to Capt. MORGAN, of the Home Guard of said regiment, and his command, who took charge of the body, and conveyed it to its final resting-place, (Greenwood,) with all military honors.
WILLIAM MORRIS, No. 200 Orchard-street.

PRIZE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

The ship *Forrest King*, captured at Key West by the United States ship *Crusader* on the 13th inst., arrived at this port yesterday, and was handed over to the custody of the Prize Commissioners. She was from Rio Janeiro and bound for New-Orleans, with a cargo of coffee and Brazilian nuts.

COL. J. MCLEOD MURPHY'S REGIMENT.

Camp Morgan, at Willet's Point, will be vacated by Col. MURPHY'S Fifteenth Regiment of Sappers and Miners to-day. They go direct to Jersey City in steamers, and take the New-Jersey cars for Washington.

COL. INNES' REGIMENT.

Riker's Island is occupied by the Thirty-sixth Regiment, Col. INNES, with about 600 men. The regiment lost many men by desertion while they were in Forty ninth-street, and it will be some weeks before they will be prepared to leave.

Col. CHAS. H. INNES desires to express the thanks of his regiment to their friends, who have responded so promptly and so generously to their appeal for aid. The gifts sent come most opportunely, for many of the men would have been sorely off without them. There are still a large number who have neither shirts nor stockings, and further donations of these articles will be most gratefully received. Any donations for the regiment may be sent to either of the undersigned, who are authorized by Col. INNES to receive the same, or any one having garments to present will be called upon, by sending word through the Post-office.

THE MOZART REGIMENT.

Upon Friday next, the Mozart Regiment, 1,050 strong, Col. ED. J. RILEY, fully uniformed and equioped, will be reviewed by the Union Defence Committee, at their camp at Yonkers. The regiment has received marching orders, and will depart on Saturday next. A magnificent stand of colors has been prepared, and will be presented to the regiment by Mayor WOOD upon that day, at his residence in Fifth-avenue.

COL. BAKER'S REGIMENT.

This regiment will leave Fort Schuyler Friday morning, for Fortress Monroe, *via* Philadelphia and Washington. They will leave with about 1 200 men, and be followed by 300 more. For several days they have been in camp on the parade-ground. The colonel is entitled to great credit for collecting so many fine men, and their wants have been so closely attended to by Quartermaster YOUNG, that they have had scarcely a desertion. They are in first-rate spirits, and anxious to leave for the seat of war. A grand dress parade will be given to-day, being the last before leaving.

STEAMER "GENERAL ARTHUR."

This steamer leaves Peck-slip every morning at 10, and every afternoon at 2½, for the various encampments located up the East River.

THE LINCOLN GREENS.

The name of the above corps has been changed to "New-York Rifle Corps," on account of CARL SCHURZ'S Cavalry Regiment having recently been styled "Lincoln Cavalry." The head quarters remain at Nos. 37 and 39 Bowery. Recruiting stations at Capt. DICKEL'S Riding School, in West Thirteenth-street, near Fifth-avenue, and at Capt. GREEN'S, Col. VAN BUREN'S Aid, at the Park Barracks.

THE UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE IN WANT OF FUNDS.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening and received a petition from Col. J. MCLEOD MURPHY, asking for an appropriation of $5,000 for the use of his regiment, now stationed at Fort Sch[illegible] referred. A resolution to donate $2,0[illegible] ty Fund of the New-York Fire Departm[illegible] over. A communication was received from the M[illegible] accompanied by a copy of the preamble and re[illegible] tions passed by the Union Defence Committee, sent to His Honor, stating that they desired, thr[illegible] the medium of the city authorities, to notify the [illegible] iments who expected to receive aid from them, [illegible] the Committee will soon be under the necessity o[illegible] continuing its disbursements unless additional f[illegible] are appropriated by the State Government for [illegible] supplying and equipping of troops, or some other [illegible] vision be made to supply the Committee with mo[illegible] Aldermen Tourney Smith, Henry and Farley [illegible] appointed a Committee on the Fourth of July [illegible] bration. A resolution was adopted to present a s[illegible] of colors to each Volunteer Regiment of the [illegible] the cost of each set not to exceed $175. The B[illegible] then adjourned till Monday evening.

CELEBRATION OF INDEPENDENCE DAY.

The coming Anniversary will be celebrated in [illegible] City with unusual demonstrations. Among [illegible] most prominent will be that at the Cooper Ins[illegible] A Committee of fifty of our most prominent c[illegible] among whom we notice Peter Cooper, W. [illegible] A. S. Hewitt, Isaac H. Bailey, Geo. W. [illegible] M. Evarts, Hiram Barney, Isaac Sherm[illegible] Tucker, E. B. Hart, Simeon Draper, Horace [illegible] D. Appleton, Elisha Brooks, R. T. Haws and o[illegible] have the matter in charge. Hon WM. F. HAVEM[illegible] will preside. The orator will be Rev. Dr. C[illegible] The music will be furnished by the Seventh [illegible] men's Band. The singing will be by a large nu[illegible] of gentlemen and ladies under the direction [illegible] leadership of Profs. EICHORN and WILSON. A [illegible] Glee Club, consisting of Messrs. ANDERSON, [illegible] &c., have volunteered. The admittance will [illegible] cents, and the *entire* proceeds will be devoted [illegible] relief of the patriotic volunteers.

ANOTHER REGIMENT OFF.

Brig.-Gen. CHARLES YATES has promulgated [illegible] following orders:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, DEPOT OF VOLUNTEERS, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1861.

In pursuance of special orders from General [illegible] quarters, the Twenty-fifth Regiment, Col. KEA[illegible] will proceed to Washington on Thursday, the [illegible] inst., and report to the Secretary of War.

Col. KERRIGAN will make immediate requisiti[illegible] such articles that he is deficient